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No. 2280.—vol. LXXXI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 50, 1882.

TWO SUPPLEMENTS | SIXPENCE. |



DEATHS.

On Dec. S. at Ballinaby, Islay, Argyllshire, N.B., Mrs. Campbell, of Ballinaby, aged 62.

On Christmas Day, at 103, Ebury-street, after a few days' illness, Helen Sara Margaret, only daughter of the late Captain Basil Hall, Royal Navy, aged 12 years and 10 months.

On Dec. 23, at Ven, Milborne Port, Somersetshire, Sir William Coles Medlycott, Bart, J.P., D.C.L., in his 77th year.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 6, 1883.

SUNDAY, DEC. 31.

Sunday after Christmas.

Morning Lessons: Isaiah xxxv.; Rev. xxi 15—xxii. 6. Evening Lessons: Isaiah xxxviii., or xl.; Rev. xxii. 6. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. Allen Whitworth; 3.15 p.m. Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. W. Allen Whitworth; 3.15 p.m. Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. F. W. Puller.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Ven. St. Clement Danes.

Monday, Jan. 1, 1883.

Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801.

Royal Academy, opening of the Exhibition of Old Masters.

Moon's last quarter, 0.50 p.m.

Bank Holiday in Scotland.

Therefore The Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m., Handel's "Messiah."

London Institution, 5 p.m., Professor J. P. Mahaffy on Tourist Travelling in the Early Days of the Roman Empire. MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1883.

Tuesday, Jan. 2.

Accession of 'William I., King of Pathological Society, anniversary, S.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor
Tyndall on Light and the Eye.

National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, meeting, 5 p.m.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Society of Arts, 7 p.m.. Professor British Archeological Association, of the Ocean. THURSDAY, JAN. 4. THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor

Tyndall on Light and the Eye.

Royal School of Mines, &c., 3 p.m.,
Mr. Norman Lockyer, first of twelve Lectures on Astronomical Physics.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

Walmsley on Hoating Docks.

London Institution, 7 p.m., Professor W. F. Barrett on Thought Reading, True and False.

FRIDAY, JAN. 5. Philological Society, 8 p.m. Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 6. Epiphany. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Tyndall on Light and the Eye.

Library Association, 8 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6, 1883

| Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. Sunday. | Monday. 

DORE'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION:" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-FIRST WINTER EXHIBITION is now OPEN. 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Ten till Five. Admission. 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY. ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.—REOPENING of the MOORE and BURGESS HALL, NEW-YEAR'S AFTERNOON. During the brief absence of the Company from London the Hall has been NEWLY AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, NEWLY UPHOLSTERED.

AND A NEW AND COMMODIOUS GALLERY STAIRCASE has also been erected.

Ins also been creeked,
and a New Exit Door made into Vine-street, roudering the MOORE and BURGESS
HALL the SAFEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN LONDON.

T. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

REOPENS on MONDAY (NEW-YEAR'S DAY).

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OORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' PICCADILLY. EVERY AFTERNOON at THREE. | EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, Fauteriis, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s. dcl.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, Is. No fees.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, REGENT-STREET, PICCADILLY.

R. FREDERICK BURGES'S

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL
DAY AND NIGHT DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL, FETE
will take place on TUESDAY, JAN. 16. in the
ATTERNOON at 2.30; EVENING at Eight.
Upon which occasion he will again have the valued co-operation and assistance of nearly all the

PRINCIPAL ANTISTS

connected with the leading Metropolitan Theatres.

Tickets and places can be secured at Mr. Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and at all the principal West-End and City Libraries and Box-offices.

Visitors residing at a distance from London. The principal west-End and City Libraries and Box-offices.
Visitors residing at a distance from London may secure places or tickets by post upon forwarding P.O.O., together with a stamped and directed envelope, to Mr. A. Austin, St. James's Hall.

THEATRE E MONTE from JAN. 15 to MARCH 15, 1883. CARLO,

LYRICAL REPRESENTATIONS
(French),
LES NOCES DE FIGARO.
LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,
FAUST. GALATHEE.

ZES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,

LA PILLE DU REGIMENT,

LE DOMINO NOIR.

LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.

RTISTS ENGAGED.

TYCEUM.-MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, EVERY A EVENING at 7.45—Benedick, Mr. Henry Irving; Beatrice, Miss Ellen Terry. Morning; PERFORMANUE TO-DAY, and SATURDAYS, Jan. 6, Jan. 13, and Jan. 20, at Two o'Clock. Box-Onlice (Mr. J. Hurst) open, Ten to Five.

CANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE, NGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE, Vestminster Bridge-road. Patronised by the Royal Family and most of the self-floats of Europe. Every bay at Two and 7.30, an entirely New and Original mas Fantomine, entitled by THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. BLUEF MAG. Magnificent beyond comparison, embracing Thirteen Magnificent to the comparison, embracing Thirteen Magnificent comparison, express and Lainteel by those eminent Artists, Messrs. Dayes and Caney, once a great Zaological Collection of Horses, Ponies, Mules, Canels, Dromes and Charles, including a complete Herd of Elephants. The greatest von carth, the Mother Elephant, "Victoria," and her Calf, "Prince of Wales," h Lyons, France, en route with Sanger's Continental Circus, May 6, 1882.

SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE. The Three Great Circus Companies of British, Continental, and American Artists at each performance.

SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.

ANGER S GRAND NATIONAL AMITHIELEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—In order to meet the great demand for seats, there will be
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Box-office open daily, from 10 till 4. Prices of Admission:—Private Boxes from
55 as to 11 lis. 6d.; Dress Circle, 4s.; Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Orchestra Stalls, 2s. 6d.;
Boxes, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. 6d.; Pit. 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

Sole Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. John and George Sanoza.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT M. (Managers, Mesers. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain), ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. A SPRANGE HOST, a New First Fart: followed by a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain. entitled EN ROUTE. Concluding with THAT DREADFUL BOY. a New Atterpiece. Morning Performances Tucsday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three: Evenings, Monday, Tucsday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Admission, is, and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No tees. THE SECOND EDITION

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IS NOW PUBLISHING.
WITH IT IS GIVEN A LARGE PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

CINDERELLA,

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A CHRISTMAS NUMBER FOR THE YOUNG FOLK.

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ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR 1883.
Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand

NEW STORY BY WILLIAM BLACK.

In the First Number of the Illustrated London News for the New Year will be commenced a New Story, entitled "YOLANDE," by WILLIAM BLACK, Author of "A Daughter of Heth," "The Princess of Thule," " Macleod of Dare," " Sunrise," &c.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1882.

While the last hours of 1882 are ebbing away, we may fitly indulge in a hurried retrospect of a year which, while it leaves many sad memories, is, on the whole, to be regarded with thankfulness, and is crowded with events that contain the germs of promise for the future of humanity in general, and of our own country in particular. Throughout the civilised world peace, prosperity, and progress have during that period for the most part prevailed. Though Europe has been as much as ever an armed camp, the occasions of international strife have been few; and differences, as in the case of the Thessalian frontier, have been composed by friendly intervention. The European Concert, though weakened by its failure to solve the Egyptian problem, cannot be said to be effete, and may, perchance, in the future develop into something like a European Areopagus. At present, however, the momentous interests at stake, if unable to prevent serious panic, restrain bellicose tendencies. A fortnight ago the tone of the Press in the three great Continental Empires seemed almost to presage an early conflict, in which Russia, aided by France, would seek to emancipate itself from the irksome control which Prince Bismarck exercises by means of the Austro-German alliance, and to reopen the Eastern Question. But, happily, before the New Year has dawned upon us, the horizon has become clear; and it seems quite likely that, in view of a possible catastrophe at Constantinople, the three Emperors may enter into a new compact to act together and divide the spoil in the event of Turkey falling to pieces.

The most exciting and, in some respects, momentous event of the year was the British expedition to Egypt, which was precipitated by the mischievous action of the Joint Control, which our Government did their utmost to avert by invoking the intervention of France, then of the Great Powers, and finally of the Sultan. For diverse reasons the appeal in each case signally failed. As soon as the English Cabinet found itself committed to the task of putting down, single-handed, the rebellion in the Valley of the Nile, there was no wavering. The war began on July 11 with the bombardment of the forts of Alexandria, which hastened the dispatch of the Expedition. The world was astonished at the vigour and completeness of our preparations; still more at the shortness and brilliancy of the subsequent campaign. Our army of twelve thousand men was transported three thousand miles to Egypt without a hitch. On Aug. 2 Sir Garnet Wolseley left our shores; on Sept. 13 he fought the decisive battle of Tel-el-Kebir, which utterly crushed the rebellion, opened the gates of Cairo to our victorious troops, and led to the capture of Arabi Pasha and his chief officers. Although the insurgent Egyptians were not in themselves formidable foes, circumstances were immensely in their favour. They were defeated as much by the consummate strategy of the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff as by the valour and discipline of our small army. A considerable portion of the troops has returned home, and has received an enthusiastic welcome, from the Queen downwards. The rest remain to keep order in Egypt till its defensive force and institutions have been reorganised. That country has quietly settled down, and has been much impressed with the consideration shown, through British influence, to Arabi and his adherents, who are to be exiled to Ceylon. Lord Dufferin is now engaged in perfecting a scheme for the future government of Egypt. France, which in the summer refused all co-operation, still maintains an attitude of querulous impatience. The other European Powers, conscious of having been freed by our

prompt intervention from a complicated international difficulty, are content to wait in confidence till England has fulfilled her mission.

Of the Parliamentary Session, which began in February and ended in August, Ireland absorbed the lion's share. The Queen's Speech announced several useful and some urgent measures, none of which were actually produced, and the Prime Minister laid on the table of the House of Commons a series of resolutions for amending the Rules of Procedure. The first was discussed at wearisome length, and in spite of the decisive vote against Mr. Marriott's amendment, the question made no progress, and was eventually relegated to an autumn Session. The release of the three imprisoned M.P.'s brought about the retirement of Earl Cowper and Mr. Forster, who were succeeded as Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary by Earl Spencer and Lord Frederick Cavendish. A few days later, on May 6, on the arrival of these high officials in Dublin, the assassination of Lord Frederick and Mr. Burke, the Permanent Under-Secretary, sent a thrill of horror throughout the United Kingdom, and changed the course of legislation. Although the Irish members had joined in denouncing these terrible murders, they offered the most determined opposition to the Crimes Prevention Bill which the Government felt it imperative to introduce. The measure was under discussion during six weeks, and the systematic obstruction of Mr. Parnell and his friends at length brought about their suspension after a thirty hours' sitting, and, as the result, the speedy passing of the bill. The Rent Arrears Bill was discussed with hardly less tenacity by the regular Opposition. It did not reach the Upper House till August, when Lord Salisbury's resolute attempt to expunge its chief provisions was frustrated by the refusal of a large number of the Conservative Peers to follow him; and in the end the bill passed substantially as it had left the Commons. When that assembly, after a short recess, met again, on Oct. 24, the Government, whose prestige had been vastly increased by the campaign in Egypt, was able, notwithstanding the factious obstruction of the Tory irregulars, to carry the first, and subsequently the remainder, of the Procedure resolutions, including those providing for the formation of two Grand Committees. The prorogation of Parliament early in December brought welcome relief to our jaded legislators.

If force is no remedy for political grievances, it has proved most effectual in repressing agrarian crime in Ireland. Compared with this time last year, the condition of that country-has marvellously improved. This is due partly to the better material prospects of the country, partly to the release of the "suspects," partly to the beneficial action of the Land Act and Rent Arrears Act; but very largely also to the stern vindication of the law, made possible by the stringent enactments of the Crimes Bill, and the thorough reorganisation of the police. The perpetrators of many atrocious murders committed during the past twelve months have been recently convicted by courageous jurymen, and sentenced to death. The law has become a terror to evil-doers, and has, to a large extent, recovered its ascendancy. Agrarian outrages are now few and far between; the calendars at the recent assizes, except in Dublin, were unusually light; rents are being generally paid; the agricultural classes are weary of agitation; and there is some reason to hope that, inasmuch as most of the terrible crimes of 1881-2 have been brought to light, the greatest of these atrocitiesthat of Phœnix Park—will ere long be revealed.

We have hardly space to mention one or two more of the leading incidents of 1882. Not the least worthy of note have been the public appearances of the Queenas at the dedication of Epping Forest, the review in St. James's Park of the troops from Egypt, and the procession through London at the opening of the Royal Courts of Justice. Each of these events—not to mention the public labours of other members of the Royal family-has borne witness to the perennial loyalty of her Majesty's subjects. The excellent harvest of the past year, after so many bad seasons, was a boon to be grateful for. While we have had to deplore an unusual number of serious disasters by fire and flood, on land and sea, we can rejoice in many evidences of scientific progress, although the use of the electric light in industrial pursuits has hardly been at present developed to the extent once anticipated.

The death-roll of 1882 contains the record of many grievous losses. Garibaldi, the heroic Liberator of Italy, lived long enough to see the great work of his life completed, and his name, spite of some eccentricities, universally revered. Charles Darwin, the great naturalist and philosopher, left behind him an imperishable legacy of scientific discoveries. A few weeks after the Anglican Church had mourned over the removal of Dr. Pusey, Archbishop Tait ceased to guide that Church which had been so much indebted to his sagacity, breadth of view, and prudent statesmanship. Two of the most illustrious citizens of the American Republic-Longfellow and Emerson-whose names are identified with universal English literature, have passed away in a green old age; and more recently we have had to deplore the loss of Anthony Trollope, and, in other fields of labour, of Mr. George Street, Professor Jevons, and Sir George Grey.

### ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Old-fashioned Anglo-Romans-I mean the tourists who entered the Eternal City by the Porta Cavalleggieri, in a travelling carriage, and not without some contingency of brigands by the way, instead of gliding in a first-class compartment of an express-train into an entirely modern railway terminus-tourists who remember the good (?) old times of Gregory XVI. when gas and omnibuses were unknown in the capital of the States of the Church, when the souls of men were not vexed by the "ultimi dispacei" of telegraphic agencies and the bawling proclamation of the last editions of halfpenny newspapers—visitors of the type of "Milord All-cash" in "Fra Diavolo" would, among other matters provocative of amazement in the Rome of the present day, find especial food for astonishment in the plethora of Christmas and New-Year's cards in the shop windows, and the extraordinary demand for those pretty trifles existing, not only among English and American sojourners, but among the Romans themselves.

That the young Roman ladies should write letters tied up with green ribbon to San Luigi Gonzaga, to his address in "Paradiso," on his festal day is a pleasantly traditional observance; and that the skull of St. Valentine, in the Church of Sta. Maria in Cosmedin should be annually decked with flowers may be immemorially right and proper; but Christmas cards of the De la Rue, Marcus Ward, and Raphael Tuck pattern are assuredly as ostensibly modern things as lawntennis (I am not prepared to say that the game may not have been played by the ancient Etruscans), the telephone, and five o'clock tea.

There is a fancy stationer's in the Piazza Colonna; there is another in the Via Frattina; and there are probably some twenty more shops in the British Quarter where you can obtain Christmas and New-Year's cards, not only of home manufacture and the approved Coleman and Kate Greenaway fashion, but "Carte di Natale" and "di Capo d'Anno" of Italian design and execution, and bearing Italian mottoes—"Sincere Auguries," "May Fortune always smile on thee," "Felicitations on the Onomastical Day," and so forth. One of the inscriptions struck me as being slightly Machiavellian, or double-edged, "May you be as happy as you deserve to be."

Flowers very tastefully drawn and painted and views of Rome, tastefully aquatinted form the staple of these harmless missives. The costliest of them do not exceed ninepencehalfpenny in price; but the average cost of a card is twopence. I hail their appearance, their dissemination and their naturalisation among the Italians as among the brightest auguries of the many Happy New Years which, I trust, are in store for this beautiful country. Do you remember a few years ago a crusty gentleman writing to the Times to complain of what he termed the "nuisance" of Christmas cards? His servants, it appeared, were in the habit of sending and receiving these chromographic communications. When the crusty gentlemen wrote, the sale of Christmas cards amounted to some tens of thousands annually. Their sale must now be reckoned by the million. You may buy them by the packet "eight for sixpence." They constitute a new, an important, and a beneficent branch of art-industry; giving employment to hundreds of clever and struggling lady painters of flowers and figures, and to thousands of artisans engaged in printing, paper-making, and cognate trades. So, good luck to Christmas and New-Year's cards (I say nothing of the loving and kindly feelings which these mementoes foster and keep green) all over the world, but especially in Italy, to which every new centre of manufacturing industry that is set up is a distinct boon and blessing, and a nail in the coffin of the Giant Idleness.

Mem.: The picture books of Miss Kate Greenaway, Mr. Randolph Caldecott, and Mr. Walter Crane have been popularised in Rome; but with a French text. Still, the Italians are Leginning to model toy statuettes and paint earthenware and fans and purses and cigar-cases with Greenaway designs. I have seen a "Mother Hubbard" cloaked figure on a meerschaum pipe; the grand ladies on the Pincian are tremendous in Gainsborough and Devonshire hats; the feminine ulster is universally worn; and all the comestible shops are full of Huntley and Palmer's Liscuits and Crosse and Blackwell's sauces and pickles. I heard a great deal of Italian Anglophobia when I came hither; but Peninsular hatred of England, if it exist at all, does not, apparently, extend to English art or industry; indeed, I fancy that there is not any Anglophobia at all beyond the occasional publication, in the cheap comic papers, of cartoons representing Britannia in spectacles and with conspicuously protruding front teeth, with Lord Wolseley on her knee who is sucking a hundred-ton gun instead of a stick of barley sugar.

A correspondent from Mateur, Tunisia, writes:-

In your "Echoes" of Oct. 14 you ask for an explanation of how English people came to corrupt "Livorno" into "Leghorn" I think that we should rather inquire how the Italians came to change "Leghorn" into "Livorno," The Arab name for the port in question is "Et Corn," the Horn, just as "Marsala" may be derived from Marsa and Allah: the former being the Arabic for harlour. Both derivations point to the palmy days of Saracenic domination in the Mediterranean.

The professional philologer is, as a rule, the "crustiest" of companions. He is what the French term mauvais concheur, dogmatic, arrogant, intolerant, and discourteous; and this, perhaps, he cannot help, since by continually dwelling upon words and words only he imbibes the conviction that he is a schoolmaster, that he is addressing an audience composed exclusively of school-boys, and that he is bound to hit them if they disagree with him. Two of the angriest, and, at the same time the most amusing, philologers that I have lately met with are the Signori P. Fanfani and C. Arlia, the authors of a very useful book called "H Lessico della Corrotta Italianità" (Milan, 1877). These learned gentlemen start with the alarming postulate that in Italian, as it is ordinarily spoken, there are "scarcely ten words of which at least five are not new or of for Egn importation, giving a lick (dando un calcio) to the

proper vernacular." For example, this morning a friend obtained for me some French Napoleons for some English bank notes. The money-changer forwarded with the cash what he called a "bordero'." I looked out "bordero'" in the Lexicon of Corrupt Italian, and found the word denounced as a "Gallic barbarism," it being, indeed, the French word "bordereau." In correct Italian it should be "attesto."

Thus, again, if I want an open carriage for a drive on the Pincio, the livery-stable keeper furnishes me with a "lando," a corruption of landau; and if I require a closed carriage he sends me a "cuppé," corrupted from "coupé." In Milan it would be a "broum." And the Italian translator of M. Emîle Zola's "La Curée" (absurdly rendered as "La Cuccagna," the Land of Cockaigne) Italianises a dog-cart as "un carro da cani." SS. Fanfani and Arlia howl with rage, so to speak, over a newspaper advertisement for "una Bonne Savoyarda," meaning a Savoyard nurse; and over trinkets hanging from watch-guards being called "brelocchi"—a corruption of the French "brêloques." In Tuscan they should be called ciondoli." Concerning the word "omelette," the authors tell a story of a recent Minister of Public Instruction who told his servant to cook him an omelette for breakfast. The man, who was a Florentine, pleaded that he did not know what an omelette was; whereupon the Minister explained that he wanted "due uova frullate e cotte in padella." "Ah!" exclaimed Pippo the Florentine, "your Excellency demands 'una frittata." But SS. Fanfani and Arlia denounce "frittata" as "schiettamente Francese."

Mem.: I was present lately at a dinner in polite society at which one of the *entremets* was "bodino di gabinetto"—cabinet pudding.

At the same time, does it not strike you that (admitting the precious quality of uncorrupted Tuscan) a nation which refuses to adopt foreign words and to naturalise them as its own is slightly in danger of becoming a supine, lethargic, and "stick-in-the-mud" nation? The Minister of Public Instruction just cited could only define an omelette as "due uova frullate e cotte in padella"—seven words instead of one. A lamentable waste of words and of time, so it seems to me, when there is so much to do, and the days are so few to do it in!

By-the-way, I touched my hat, a week or two since, to two interesting "little strangers" which had just made their appearance in the British vocabulary - "Silo" and "Ensilage." I have been privileged to behold a remarkable "Silo" since I have been in Rome. It was in the gardens of the Colonna Palace, whence you look into the Piazza del Quirinale. But looking down immediately beneath me, I saw yawning a dark quadrangular gulf, which I was told was one of the excavated chambers of the ruined baths of Constantine; and therein, to the depth of how many scores of feet I know not, were stored last summer's and last autumn's crops of hay. Was this a "silo"? In any case, I think that I should like to be a Roman Prince. A palace larger (and much handsomer) than St. Thomas's Hospital to live in, and full, besides, of glorious pictures and statues; a garden full of orange-groves and parterres of roses and camellias blooming at Christmas, a porphyry sarcophagus of the days of the Casars to bathe in, and Constantine's "tepidarium" for the storage of one's hay. What a time I would have, to be sure.

Mem.: I saw the other day at Milan, in the princely mansion which a deceased noble, Count Puzzi-Peroldi has bequeathed, with its priceless contents, as an art-museum, to the municipality of the capital of Lombardy, one of the strangest "arrangements" in carved oak that ever did duty as a four-post bedstead. The bed itself was very high, and beneath the canopy, above the pillars, towered a great silver crucifix. But beneath the four legs of the bedstead, terminating in four massive spheres of oak, were four carved effigies of demons, with horns, hoofs, and tails complete, wriggling in, it would seem, hideous agony beneath the intolerable pressure of the huge wooden knobs with their superincumbent bedstead. It was the tail of one fiend that was principally crushed; another had got the knob full in the pit of his stomach. A third was caught by his hoofs. A Roman Prince, indeed! Who would not sooner have been a Lombard Count triumphantly recumbent on a feather bed and a springmattress there aloft, and complacently conscious of the four prostrate imps wriggling down there in inexpressible contortions.

The quaint conceit in carven oak did not make me laugh long. My mind went back to a certain passage in Gibbon setting forth how one of the Greek Emperors, holding a grand banquet on his return from a victorious campaign, caused four captive Kings, securely bound, to be placed beneath the four legs of his ivory throne, and, seated thereon, much enjoyed the crushing of their ribs and the dislocation of their limbs as they writhed under the horrible torture. No artist in wood, stone, ivory, wax, or pigments could ever, I take it, carve or paint scenes of such devilish cruelty as has been inflicted by human beings on each other ever since, to all sceming, this cruel world began.

That new Penal Code for the State of New York of which I spoke lately seems to have borne, already, sufficiently portentous fruit. The Sabbatarians in New York City seem, in particular, to have had "a high old time of it." On the Monday morning following the first Sunday of the Code coming into operation people were arraigned at the police courts for such Sabbath-breaking offences as exercising horses in the street, selling coals and newspapers, blacking boots, picking rags, delivering bread, posting bills, working in a Chinese laundry, plying with a cab for hire, and selling groceries. An "expressman" charged with delivering a bundle was " paroled" for further examination by Justice Overdo-1 mean Justice Otterbourg; and four barbers were arraigned for shaving their customers. His Honour the police justice was, however, of opinion (I quote the New York Herald) "that the tonsorial art was more of a profession than a trade, and dismissed the accused."

I am not a prophet, and I never bet; but did I deal in "straight tips" I would venture to predict that before twelve months are over the ridiculous caricature of the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut, just codified for the coercion of the people of New York by the exemplary Mr. D. Dudley Field, will have become almost entirely a dead letter; while, were I given to betting, I would "lay my level pile" that New-Yorkers who wish to drink whisky on Sunday as well as on week days need not, even now, when the "Blue Laws" are in ostensibly active operation, experience the slightest difficulty in obtaining a practically unlimited supply of their favourite stimulant.

Still, the desperate attempt of the Legislators of New York to make the people immaculately virtuous is worth tabulating on this side the Atlantic, because, in all probability, equally desperate attempts will be made in England to "Act of Parliamentise" the community into virtue. Did you ever read a satirical Eighteenth Century poem called "The Rolliad"? You will find something therein about prospective Sunday legislation. When I was about four years old-that is to say, fifty years ago-Sir Andrew Agnew was trying to push his famous Sunday Bill through Parliament. It must be more than seven-and-twenty years since Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday Beer Bill convulsed the metropolis, brought augry mobs into Hyde Park to pelt the carriages of the aristocracy and hoot them home with shouts of "Go to Church" and led to the foundation of the "Leave us Alone" Club, a precursor of the "Eleusis." But the people who want to make us all good by Act of Parliament have never been and never will be discouraged; and depend upon it, sooner or later, we shall have a compact body of British "Blue Laws." How long they will last is quite another thing.

You can scarcely form a definite idea of the deep anxiety with which we voluntary exiles in Rome are waiting for the verdict in the "Belt versus Lawes" case. We hope, of course, that the jury will be able to enjoy their Christmas dinner in peace and quietness; and, besides, there is, I suppose, no locking up of the twelve honest men in a civil case; but what an awful weight would lie on the mind of the special juryman if the trial be adjourned over "the festive season!" Potentially unhappy jurymen. A dreadful image rises up before me of the Byron Memorial, Newfoundland dog and all, tramping in, like the statue of the Commendatore in "Don Giovanni," with the roast beef; while the bust of Signor Pagliati devours the plum-pudding, and Mr. Samuel Plimsoll (in Carrara marble) makes free with the mince-pies. May the verdict by this time have been given; and may everybody have got his deserts.

This is, as you are aware, not only a city of sculptors, but likewise one of people who have nothing to do, and who consequently avail themselves of the privilege of haunting sculptors' studios. I have hindered at their work lately several budding Praxiteleses and Phidiases as yet innocent of Academic honours. In particular, I have visited the atelier of Mr. Gilbert, a young English sculptor already of high executive capacity and, unless I am very much mistaken, of the highest artistic promise. A pupil of Mr. Boehm, R.A., and with four years' experience at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, l'aris, Mr. Gilbert (whose works are well known to the habitue's of the Grosvenor Gallery) has certainly not wasted his time since he has been resident in Italy. He showed me, among other examples of his handiwork, a figure of Icarus, which he was modelling in softened wax, to be afterwards reproduced in bronze by the "cera perduta" process. The "Icarus" is a commission from Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., himself not only an accomplished proficient in all the Fine Arts, but also delicately and generously appreciative of proficiency in others. Also did I see in Mr. Gilbert's studio a magnificent model in hardened wax of a circular work in high relief: the subject, "Black Care Sitting behind the Horseman." The figures of the Knight and his steed are full of exquisitely-finished detail, and are worthy of Andrea Mantegna. But not only rare technical skill, but much rarer grace and fancy are evident in Mr. Gilbert's work. He is, fortunately for himself, a very young man; and I hope that he will work his fingers to the bone young man; and I hope that he will work his fingers to the bone (there is no other way) and become a great sculptor. I have no patience (having for six whole weeks been as idle as Margery Daw) with the doctors who prate about the evils of over; work. Almost everything in this world satiates and palls upon you, at last. Politics, Society, the pleasures of the table, all lose their charm; there comes a time, now, when you cease to find pleasure in calumny and backbiting, and when even the lust of gain loses (so rich men have told me, with a groan) its quickening spell. But hard work in art and letters means the acquisition of more and more knowledge, and that hard work should never tire you, because you have always before you should never tire you, because you have always before you that blessed incentive to renewed labour in the consciousness that, however much you seem to know, you know scarcely

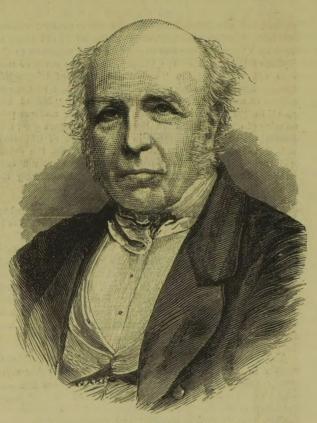
Lest I should grow too prosy while I was penning these, my last "Echoes" from Rome, I sent out a trusted emissary to report as to what the prospects of Christmas were looking like. The report was, on the whole, cheerful. The Corso, so said the emissary, quite entinusiastically, looked like New Bond-street in the middle of the season. To my mind, under normal circumstances, the Corso resembles chiefly Hanway-yard combined with the Grande Rue de Pera, Constantinopic, with a touch of Broadway, New York (structurally narrowed for the occasion), and a decided infusion of Leather-lane, Holborn. But, under Christmas influences, the main thoroughfare of the Eternal City was, my informant declared, delightful. There was no end to the plum-cakes of all sizes which were being purchased for the delight of the bimbi and the bimbe. Green branches laden with golden oranges were obtainable at moderate prices. The peculiarly sticky sweetmeat known as "nougat" was dispensed in pieces as big as blocks of "peperino"—as convenient a term as the conventional American "lump of chalk." Little trees of mistectoe, covered with berries, were sold in pots. The holly was more beautiful than plentiful. Backets of flowers abounded at the street corners. The beggars were rather more numerous than usual. Coppers were freely bestowed upon humpbacks and cripples. Vesper-bells were ringing, and everybody looked very happy. A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to Everybody!



THE LATE RIGHT REV. DR. OLLIVANT, BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.



SIR THOMAS M'ILWRAITH, K.C.M.G., OF QUEENSLAND.



THE LATE SIR T. WATSON, BART., M.D., F.R.S.

## THE LATE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

THE LATE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

The death of this venerable prelate of the English Church in Wales, at the age of eighty-four, has been recorded among our Obituary Notices. The Right Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff, was a son of the late Mr. William Ollivant, of Manchester, by his wife, Elizabeth, a daughter of the late Alderman Sir Stephen Langston, of Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire. He was born at Manchester on Aug. 16, 1798, and educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained the Craven University Scholarship in 1820, and the following year graduated as Sixth Wrangler and Chancellor's Medallist. Soon after taking his degree he was elected a Fellow of his college, and, after gaining the Members' Prize and other distinctions, proceeded in due course to his M.A. degree. Three years later, in 1827, he was appointed Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, holding that post till 1843, when he was selected as Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and appointed Prebendary of St. David's and Brecon, having

received both the B.D. and D.D. degrees from his University in 1836. It was only for six years, however, that he occupied the Chair of Divinity; for in 1849, upon the death of Dr. Coplestone, he was offered the See of Llandaff by Lord John Russell, and was consecrated in December of that year. He remained the junior Bishop nearly four years, till in 1853 he took his seat in the House of Peers. In theological matters his Lordship inclined rather to the Evangelical party, and was a Liberal in politics. Taking a cordial interest in all the concerns of his diocese, he was ever anxious for the spiritual welfare of the people committed to his charge, of whom a large portion are connected with the mining and ironworking industries. A few months since he drew the attention of the Archdeacon of his diocese to the provisions of the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act, which gives to the clergy the liberty of preaching to the people without a previous service of Common Prayer, and recommended the clergy to avail themselves of such agency. By his active benevolence the Bishop endeared himself to the community. It is only a month ago that Dr. Ollivant was presented by Lord Aberdare, on behalf of the received both the B.D. and D.D. degrees from his University

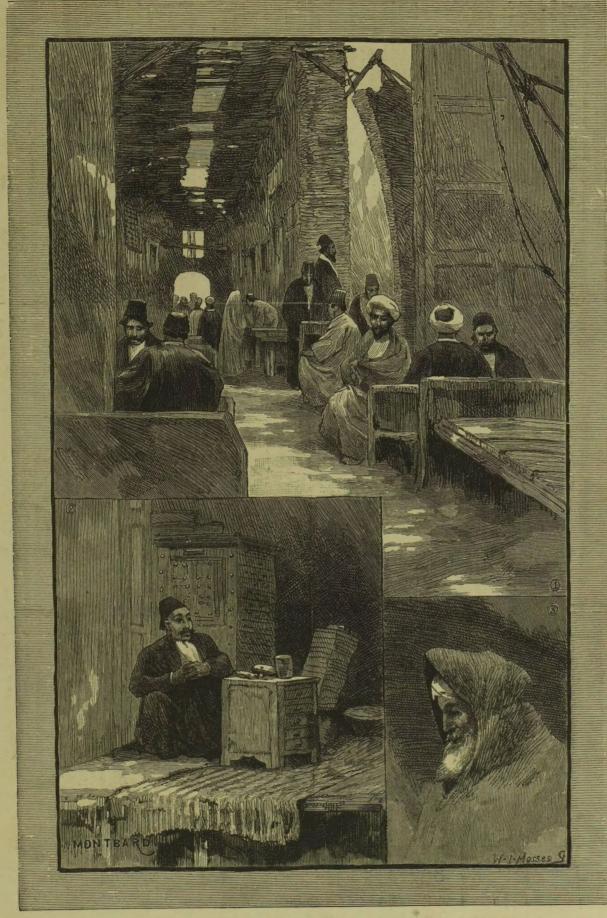
clergy and laity of the diocese, with a portrait of himself, by Mr. Ouless, the Royal Academician, executed at a cost of £500. It may also be mentioned that the late Bishop, who had an accurate knowledge of Hebrew, was one of the Company of Revisers of the text of the Old Testament. His extensive scholarship and critical acumen were of great value in this laborious task. Dr. Ollivant married, in 1828, Alicia Olivia, daughter of General William Spencer, of Bramley Grange, Yorkshire. The Episcopal jurisdiction of the See of Llandaff extends over the counties of Monmouth and Ghamorgan, with the exception of Gower, in Glamorganshire, the population of the diocese being about 800,000, and the number of benefices 226. The income of the bishopric is £4200 a year, and the Bishop is patron of nineteen livings, exclusive of the deanery and canonries of the cathedral. cathedral.

The Marquis of Bute has lent the greater part of his pictures to the Museum at Bethnal-green. They have been arranged in the South Gallery, which they completely fill.









1. General View. 2. Cairo Merchant (New Style). 3. Cairo Merchant (Old Style). SKETCHES IN CAIRO: KHAN-EL-SARAI, THE JEWELLERS' BAZAAR.



SHOE BAZAAR, CAIRO.

### "THE FIRST FOOT."

The Celtic nations of West and North Britain, with many other fond popular superstitions, have from time immemorial cherished the notion that much of the coming year's good or bad fortune depends on the complexion—whether fair or dark—of the person, at least the male person, who chances or contrives first to set foot within the dwelling-house after midnight on New-Year's Eve. It is but a half-belief among the well taught and intelligent Scottish peasantry of the present nage; but a good deal of homely mirth and fun, between honest and kindly neighbours, who sincerely wish each other's health and happiness, may be got up by the aid of this simple observance. In some families, no doubt, there is a special reason to expect some individual whose presence is likely to be welcome, and who may already have established his claim, as the accepted suitor of a marriageable daughter, to make himself quite at home at her parents' supper-table. There may, however, be such a possible instance as Burns has imagined in "The Cotter's Saturday Night":—

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door; The Celtic nations of West and North Britain, with many

nowever, be such a possible instance as Burns has imagined in "The Cotter's Saturday Night":—

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny, wha kens the meaning o' the same,
Tells how a neebor lad cam o'er the moor,
To do some errands, and convoy her hame.
The wiy mother sees the conscious flame
Sparkle in Jenny's e'e, and flush her cheek;
Wi heartstruck anxious care, inquires his name,
While Jenny hafflins is afraid to speak;
Weel pleased the mother hears it's nae wild worthless rake.

The bright young fellow at the open door, in our Artist's drawing engraved on the front page of this sheet, may remind us of such an incident; which is confirmed by the looks of both the maiden and her mother, as he comes in to taste one small glass of whisky and to wish them a Happy New Year. It is to be remarked, however, that New-Year's Eve happens this time not on Saturday Night, but on Sunday, which in Scotland is termed the Sabbath; and that would make a considerable difference to the family described by Burns in his well-known poem. It is not quite certain, even, in these days of the Temperance Societies, that there would be the bottle of whisky at hand, though Burns did his best to encourage the use of it among his countrymen to the latest generation.

### THE LATE SIR T. WATSON, BART., M.D.

THE LATE SIR T. WATSON, BART., M.D. This eminent physician, who was also the writer of standard works of the highest authority upon the studies and labours of his profession, died at the great age of ninety, at his residence at keigate, on the 18th ult. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Watson, of Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Catton, of West Dercham, Norfolk. He was born at Kentisbeare, Devonshire, on March 7, 1792, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as tenth Wrangler in 1815. Proceeding to his M.A. degree in due course in 1818, he received the degree of M.D. in 1825, and the following year was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. From 1827 till 1840 he was one of the physicians of the Middlesex Hospital, was for some time Professor of the Practice of Physic at King's College, London, and after being for a lengthened period a Fellow of his College, was one of the honorary Fellows till the day of his death. From his first commencement in London as a physician he obtained and after being for a lengthened period a Fellow of his College, was one of the honorary Fellows till the day of his death. From his first commencement in London as a physician he obtained a wide practice, and in 1862 was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians, which office he continued to fill with honour to himself and benefit to the college for five years. He was elected the first representative of the College of Physicians in Medical Council from 1859 till 1870, was Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and from 1870 a Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty. In 1862 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the University of Oxford, two years later was created an honorary D.C.L. of his own University, and in 1866 had the honour of a baronetey conferred upon him. He was author of "Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic," delivered at King's College, London, which have passed through many editions, besides other minor publications. Sir Thomas married, in 1825, Sarah, daughter of Mr. Edward Jones, of Brackley, Northamptonshire, but was left a widower in 1830. He is succeeded in the title by his son, Mr. Arthur Townley Watson, who was born in September, 1830, was educated at Eton, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, took his M.A. degree in 1855, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1856. The new Baronet married, in 1861, Rosamund, a daughter of Mr. Charles Pawlett Rushworth.

## SIR T. McILWRAITH, K.C.M.G.

SIR T. McILWRAITH, K.C.M.G.

This eminent colonial engineer and politician, of Brisbane, Queensland, has recently been honoured by her Majesty with the rank of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Thomas McIlwraith is a native of Scotland, and, having matriculated at the University of Glasgow, in 1850, he studied four sessions there, and took mathematical honours. In 1854 he went to Melbourne, entered the service of the Victorian Government as one of the engineering staff upon the railways, and was engaged upon the construction of the Ballarat and Sandhurst Railways. In 1860 he left the service of the Government and entered that of Messrs. Cornish and Bruce, railway contractors, in which firm he afterwards became a partner. In 1867 he retired from this business and invested in squatting property in Queensland. Shortly after this he entered the Legislative Assembly of that colony, became Minister for Works in 1874, and Colonial Treasurer and Premier in 1879, which office he now holds. In 1880 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Senatus of the University of Glasgow. He is an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers in Great Britain.

Sir Herbert Macpherson, commander of the Indian Contingent in Egypt, was on Saturday prescrited with the freedom of Nairn, at the academy of which town he was educated; and after the ceremony the General was entertained at a banquet. On Tucslay Sir Herbert Macpherson was presented by the citizens of Inverness with a Highland claymore, and was

entertained at a banquet. The Christmas services in most of the metropolitan churches, save in the City proper, were largely attended. The services at St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey attracted large congregations: at the former Dean Church preached, and at the latter Dean Bradley. The Bishop of London preached at Fulham. At the Pro-Cathedral Cardinal Manning preached, and at St. George's Cathedral Dr. Coffin, Bishop of Southwark, assisted at High Mass. The poor were entertained in all the workhouses with the customary Christmas fore. In the larger Metropolitan Hospitals entertainment was fare. In the larger Metropolitan Hospitals entertainment was provided for the patients.—The troops at Woolwich and other garrisons were provided with the usual Christmas enjoyments. At the treat to the sick and convalescent seamen at the Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, more than half of the 205 inmates at present in the institution were able to assemble at the property of the provided with the seamen at the property of the provided with the convention of the 205 inmates at present in the institution were able to assemble at dinner.—The Bank Holiday was generally observed in London on Tuesday, and, in spite of the deterrent weather, most places of public amusement were well attended.

### THE OLD AND THE NEW.

As one, an album closing, In which dear friends have writ Brief shreds of fun and wit-Some now in death reposing-A volume in new binding Just opes, but shuts it soon-A harp not yet in tune, For lack of love's reminding ;-

As, gliding down a river, Mid light and shadow sweet, To where two waters meet, One feels an inward shiver In some new stream to find him, And has no eyes to see What beauties there may be, Through love of those behind him ;-

As one due southward hieing, Sees more bewitching skies, And brighter stars arise, Yet northward turns him sighing; Mid loveliest scenes regretting His home of sunny showers, Its pleasant twilight hours, And north star never setting ;-

As on a height, commanding Fair prospect either side, Out-spreading far and wide, A home-sick wanderer standing Looks but in one direction-Where spreads his native vale, That tells him many a tale Of tender recollection ;-

As one who leaves a dwelling, Thick-stored with memories dear Of many a well-spent year, Feels high his bosom swelling-Ah! home of sacred gladness! Of griefs more holy still! What new abode can thrill His heart with such sweet madness?

So, while the bells (first knelling The just departed year) With jubilation clear A new year's birth are telling, We feel less joy than sorrow; We live but in the past Wherein our lives were cast: What heed we of the morrow?

Yet Hope is onward wooing: With loved ones by our side, And Providence for guide, Let each his best be doing ; And make the future sweeter By thought and word and deed, And strive each day to lead A life for heaven made meeter. JOHN LATEY.

### THE BAZAARS OF CAIRO.

The famous capital city of Mohammedan Egypt has been considerably Frenchified, in some parts, by the intrusion of European tastes and fashions. The oldest and still most cha-European tastes and fashions. The oldest and still most characteristic quarter is that which occupies the site of the town built, in the twelfth century of the Christian cra, seven hundred years ago, by the Caliphs of the Fatimeh line, with the extension of the city southward, towards the base of Mount Mukattam, where the Citadel was erected by their successor, Saladin. This runs along the whole eastern side of Cairo, and is divided longitudinally from north to south, by a series of High-streets or principal thoroughfares, called in different parts the Souk-en-Nahasin, or Coppersmiths' Bazaar, the Ghoriyeh, and the Sukkariyeh, or Sugar-market. Many by-streets diverge from these main thoroughfares, especially to the east, branching off into a great number of crooked alleys and closed courts, which are the separate resorts of different trades, or else the secluded habitations of private families. Most of these were formerly guarded by ponderous wooden gates, which at night were shut and barred by a porter, but now this is seldom done. There is commonly a shop on the ground floor of each house, but it is quite separate from the dwellings this is seldom done. There is commonly a shop on the ground floor of each house, but it is quite separate from the dwellings in the upper apartments, and takes but little of the space in the building. It is merely a recess, about 6 feet high, and only 4 feet broad, with a few shelves, and with a stone seat, perhaps, upon which the shopkeeper may sit with a customer, smoke and gossip, and discuss a bargain. In front of the stall hangs a shutter, which he lets down at night, and fastens with a padlock, when it is time for him to go home, or when he visits the mosque, the bath, or the coffeehouse. Many shops of the same trade, in a bazaar of that trade, stand side by side, and on both sides of the parrow lane. house. Many shops of the same trade, in a bazaar of that trade, stand side by side, and on both sides of the narrow lane. The long main thoroughfare, from the Bab-el-Futteh, or north-east city gate, to near the Citadel at the opposite end, passes through a series of bazaars, those of the smiths, the miscellaneous dealers, the sellers of dried fruit, the venders of average and sweetments, and the shoemakers. All the other of sugar and sweetmeats, and the shoemakers. All the other trades have their special bazaars, to the right hand or to the left. On the east side is the collection of streets called the the left. On the east side is the collection of streets caned the Gemaliych, where the native wholesale merchants have their business establishments; and the Khan-el-Khalily, the chief dépôt of the Red Sea trade. Farther on are the stalls of the booksellers, the market for goods from the Soudan, and the street of the armourers, which was formerly renowned for its display of fine sword-blades, and of sword-hilts and pistols, often mounted with gold and silver, richly chased and jewelled. On the other side of the main thoroughfare is the Margush, or cotton market; again, the intricate labyrinth of streets, just On the other side of the main thoroughfare is the Margush, or cotton-market; again, the intricate labyrinth of streets, just wide enough to walk through, occupied by the silversmiths and jewellers. Farther back is the Hamzawy, or Christians' market for the sale of European goods, and the Musky, or Jewish quarter. These particulars, which we have gathered from Mr. Stanley Lane Poole's description of Egypt, serve to replain our Artist's Sketches of Bazzara in Cairo, presented in explain our Artist's Sketches of Bazaars in Cairo, presented in this Number of our Journal.

CHRISTMAS AT THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

who could work had contributed to ornament the walls with mottoes breathing loyalty, patriotism, love of home, gratitude, and hope, with some terse aphorisms, expressive and significant. "Little boats must keep near the shore," "It is no use having angles in a round world," "Deep rust needs a strong file," "We must come to our anchor for repairs," are specimens of sea-born wit. All who could, sat together and dined in English fashion. The sailors needed no bidding to dined in English fashion. The sailors needed no bidding to make themselves at home, for they had an innate feeling that the kindliness was offered them in hospitable English manner, which was enhanced by each patient having a Christmas card with kindly words of welcome written to him in his own mother tongue. This charity, it is to be regretted, though patronised by her Majesty and by members of the Royal family, has not been sufficiently supported to keep pace with

the demands upon it.

The only voluntary hospitals for London for the isolation of persons, other than paupers, afflicted with dangerous diseases are the London Fever Hospital, in the Liverpool-road, and the Smallpox Hospital at Highgate. These places are a protection to the London public, for whom they do incalculable service, and charity given to them is a wise insurance. Both institutions have been overlooked from time to time, and Christmas offers a good emportunity to send them help.

offers a good opportunity to send them help.

### THE PLAYHOUSES.

The dramatist who attempts to touch a novel for the purposes of the stage immediately brings a hornet's nest about his ears. Mr. W. G. Wills, "the mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat," in a dramatic sense, is for ever getting into hot water. He turns his dark lantern full into the eyes of Cromwell, idealises Charles, and has a loyal affection for Buckingham. He is a poet, and has all the idiosyncrasies peculiar to the poetic temperament. Historians do not like him, if playgoers do. For the moment, he has left history alone, and taken up a popular novel—"Jane Eyre"—at least one that ought to be popular with those who are more than surface readers. Of course he satisfies nobody. Public opinion would have had "Jane Eyre" treated exactly as Mr. Wills has not treated it. They clamour for the restoration of all that has been omitted. Remembering the excitement of the book, they are greedily anxious for every scene and circumstance. Utterly forgetful of the difficulties of the dramatist, they demand with a loud voice every incident in the career of Jane Eyre, from the moment she was at school at Lowood to the moment when she is restored to the The dramatist who attempts to touch a novel for the purposes at Lowood to the moment when she is restored to the arms of her blind lover. The torn veil, the maniac's curse, the arrested wedding, the scene where Rochester points bitterly to the picture of the curse of his life, the burning house, the death of the mad woman, the handsome clergyman, they would have had it all, though such a play lasted a fortnight instead

of three hours.

In my humble judgment Mr. Willis has done well to confine himself strictly to the story of the loves of Jane Eyre and Rochester, with such elaboration and detail as space will allow, and to discard the more melodramatic moments that would jar with the tone and colour of his work. Not, indeed, that the new play, "Jane Eyre" is wholly calm and uneventful. There is thought in it; but there is also action. One scene for weirdness has no parallel on the modern stage. It is where Jane Eyre is made to discover the dread secret of Thornfield Hall. With admirable dramatic instinct, this occurs at the very instant when the cup of the heroine's happiness is full. She has scarcely uttered up her prayer of piness is full. She has scarcely uttered up her prayer of joy for deliverance from loneliness and sorrow ere the unearthly scream and the mocking laugh come as if from the grave to silence the woman's ecstasy. Jane Eyre stands shud-dering, motionless in the darkening twilight. Then to her horror she sees a panel pushed aside, and forth creeps that which is more terrible than any ghost conceived by the fevered imagination. It is the mad wife, more beast than woman, who with bitter lips and long claw-like fingers makes for her prey, and crawls to the throat of her fainting rival. In another minute Jane Eyre would be a dead woman; but the sudden appearance of Rochester, with his commanding countenance and his authoritative manner, sends the maniac cowering back to the arms of her cold warder, Grace Poole. The scene is effective, highly effective, but even now it might be improved. Indeed, the whole play requires a spirited revision in the stage management. Just a few instances may be quoted at random. Should not a faint and distant echo of the mad woman's Should not a faint and distant echo of the mad woman's laugh be heard in the earlier scenes of the play, just a dim suggestion of what is to follow, a leading up to the actual horror? Is it not a mistake to convey the secret of Rochester's unhappy marriage to Jane Eyre by means of a friendly visit from the worldly and mischief-making Lady Ingram? The scene is too serious for comedy. Lastly, is not the crude introduction of the Rev. Mr. Prior all through the play a dramatic error of even a graver kind? As to the last act, no one knows what it may be until we have seen to the last act, no one knows what it may be until we have seen it properly played. Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark is nothing to Jane Eyre without Rochester.

And now about Jane Eyre, and Mrs. Bernard-Beere's performance of the character. That she is not the Jane Eyre of the book is perfectly true, but it need not necessarily follow that she cannot be the Jane Eyre of the play. What we miss is the contrast between the demure governess and the we miss is the contrast between the demure governess and the handsome, proud, voluptuous Blanche Ingram. Blanche Ingram ought to have been an Amy Sheridan who could act. Had such a contrast been obtained the difficulty would have disappeared. Miss Kate Bishop, the young lady chosen, is a very pretty, intelligent lady, but unsuited to Blanche Ingram in voice, manner, carriage, presence, and style. Nothing could well be more unlike a woman who is supposed to be the dramatic and physical contrast to Mrs. Bernard-Beere. It is not necessary to prevent. Mrs. Beere playing Jane Evre It is not necessary to prevent Mrs. Beere playing Jane Eyre because she is not like in "face and feature, form and limb," the heroine Charlotte Brontë invented, but it is most necessary and essential to get a Blanche Ingram who is her exact opposite, or the sense of the play suffers. I for one should have been very sorry had Mrs. Bernard-Beere not played Jane Eyre, for we should have been deprived of the knowledge of her suddenly developed power and her quickly acquired pathos. It was a most trying task, for she was unsupported; she got no aid in the very scenes where assistance would have been invaluable, and an actress of less nerve would have broken down under the disappointment. In detail admirable, in reserve and restraint all that could be desired, Mrs. Beere rose in one scene to finely expressed passion and pathos. was a most interesting moment for an actress who can feel and who can express what she feels. Jane Eyre has heard the secret of Rochester's life, and she determines to hear it from his own lips. The actress here has to express in quick succession three strong feelings, sorrow, scorn, and emotion. She takes a dreamy view of the first and a most effective one. As we watch her face her mind seems far away. She is looking into distance as the death knell rings from her lips. "Is that woman your wife?" Again and again she repeats it as in a dream. There was a time when klochester's love pleadings dream. There was a time when Rochester's love pleadings would have awakened her from any reverie; but not now. She is the executioner of her own happiness. "Is that woman your wife?" There is no holding back the secret; Rochester your wife?" There is no holding back the secret; hothester confesses. Then comes scorn, a torrent of dignified denunciation, the grand contempt of a pure and injured woman. It is so lofty, so fine, so true that the man she has loved withers and droops under this sublimated truth. She crushes him. Then with a sudden reaction she would comfort the man she has liked. By a skillfully managed soh in the voice, the has killed. By a skilfully managed sob in the voice, the actress becomes a woman again, and, kneeling at her "dear master's" feet, pours into his ears the depth and intensity of the love that can never be realised. "It is their last hour: a madness of farewells!" Throughout the scene Mrs. Beere so thoroughly grasped and held her audience, she so thoroughly won the sympathies of the whole house, that at its close someone—most able in judgment, but by no means of an enthusiastic temperament—whispered in my ear "Could she not play Fedora? What do you think?" I cannot offer to a rising actress a greater compliment than that.

Mr. Charles Kelly's Boulester has yet to be some it was By a skilfully managed sob in the voice, the

Mr. Charles Kelly's Rochester has yet to be seen; it was a dim and shadowy outline on the first night. Ill-health prostrated the actor, and paralysed his nerves and energy. And who can wonder at it, when actors who play leading characters undertake the stage management of important plays. Is not Mr. Hare's plan best, to keep actor and stage manager apart. What would have become of "Olivia" and of "Impulse" if Mr. Hare had not contented himself with manager apart. What would have become of "Olivia" and of "Impulse" if Mr. Hare had not contented himself with

the part of stage manager, and stage manager only? It is an art, this of stage management, not to be lightly despised. It was pleasant to see Miss Carlotta Leclercq on the stage, even unimportant part of Lady Ingram, for which she did all that could be done; and the pretty playing of Miss Maggie Hunt—with her touching and sad voice—and of Miss Alexes Leighton redeemed the general acting from a tameness scenery and decorations are admirable, but I doubt the wisdom of antedating the book in order to fill the stage with the costumes worn by our great-grandmothers.

### CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

It is an old saying that the pitcher goes often to the well, but gets broken at last; and, though it would be unfair to compare gets broken at last; and, though it would be unfair to compare the grand Christmas pantomime at Old Drury to the cruche cassée, still "Sindbad the Sailor" met with a stormy reception on Boxing Night. It must be a grievous disappointment to Mr. E. L. Blanchard, after writing thirty-two pantomimes in direct and deliberate succession, to hear of any interruption, however temporary. Still, accidents will happen, and there are times when the most elaborate scenery positively refuses to work as it ought to do. Mr. Augustus Harris, anxious to please his patrons more than ever, has committed the pardonable fault of trying to do too much; he has engaged too many people. His comic singers and popular actors tread on one people. His comic singers and popular actors tread on one another's heels; and the scenic effects are so elaborate that they require far more than one large rehearsal to get them into good working order. So let us make believe that the Boxing-Night performance was only an elaborate dress rehearsal, and that the cheerful promise of the energetic manager that "all will go right to-morrow" will be literally

Those who have been selected to entertain the thousands of children who will flock during the holidays to the pantomime at Old Drury may be divided into three broad classes—namely, singers from the music-halls, pantomimists proper, and artists in a more select sense. The ranks of all are well filled. From the music-halls come Miss Nelly Power to play Sindbad, Miss Nelly and Dot Mario, Miss Vesta Tilley, Mr. Arthur Roberts (who is about to relinquish the music-hall for the regular stage), Mr. James Fawn (who is looked upon as the companion of Mr. Roberts in the lists of fun), Mr. Herbert Campbell (very popular at the East-End), and Mr. Harry Nicholls. The pantomimists who look upon pantomime as an art are Mr. John D'Auban, the director of the dances and movements; Mr. Charles Lauri, jun., who represents a poodle dog with wonderful skill, and runs barking round the ledge of the boxes on the first tier; and Mr. Fred Storey, a clever pupil in the school of Mr. Fred Vokes. Unfortunately, the space is not long enough for all these clever people to fill, and the consequence is an embarras de richesse that is very severely felt. Two out of four of the music-hall singers would probably have given more suppressent; correlially Mr. Arthur Roberts have given more amusement: certainly Mr. Arthur Roberts was wasted on the character intrusted to him. The rest of this huge company is made up by Miss Constance Loseby, who looks charming and has far too little to do; by Miss Annie Ross, with a very small part; and by Mr. Harry Jackson, whose imitation of Napoleon was one of the features of the pantomime, and who throughout worked manufally and well and who throughout worked manfully and well.

But the scene that will be most talked about in connection with the pantomime is the procession of Kings and Queens, from William the Conqueror to Victoria. Report did not over-value the merit of this magnificent scene. The stage has been enlarged to give it scope, the dresses are superb, and the effect is so striking, that it at once compensated the audience for much disappointment. This scene has an educating and a certain political influence; for not only are the Kings and Queens produced, but the chief events in their reign are illustrated. Queens produced, but the chief events in their reign are illustrated. This will delight the children, particularly at the close, when the Victorian era is marked by Liliputian policemen clearing the way for a procession of Her Majesty's troops recently engaged in India. Undertaken by children alone, this military display ends with a clash of trumpets and a patriotic song. But the girls are provided for as well as the boys, and they will give their votes for the dance of little girls with their dolls, invented by Madame Katti Lanner. This was a great success, and so, of course, was the transformation scene and the fun of Mr. Harry Payne as the clown, only every one wanted him on the stage before, and would have liked more harlequinade and less stage before, and would have liked more harlequinade and less opening. In a few days all will go well at Old Drury; the scenery will work better, and the dull moments will be enlivened with music and song. Mr. Oscar Barrett presides in the orchestra, and pleased the gods with the popular tunes.

But if fancy and imagination have for the moment deserted Drury Lane, they will be found in the children's pantomime very successfully produced at the Royal Avenue Theatre. This is not the first time that a pantomime played entirely by children has been attempted. It was done, and charmingly done, some years ago at the Adelphi, under Mr. Chatterton's management, and one at least of the present company was in it—Master Grattan, who subsequently distinguished himself in the child's version of "H.M.S. Pinafore." The present entertainment is "Whittington and his Cat," written and arranged by Mr. A. Henry, who has told the old story neatly and cleverly, so that any child could follow it. And the little people enter fully into the fun of it, and are capital actors into the bargain, particularly Little Addie Blanche (Dick Whittington), Little Addie Arnold (Alice)—a mere dot of a girl—Master Sargood, the Warbling Waggoner, and the Grattans, whenever they are on the stage. The assistance of Mr. W. C. Levey in the orchestra is invaluable, for he is satiated with pantomime from his long connection with Drury Lane. On this occasion he has composed some clever original music, and he keeps the thing together with the spirit that never fails him. The banquet and fancy-dress ball, on the occasion of Dick's accession to the mayoraity, gives opportunity for the introduction of those political and military personages who are inseparable from these annual reviews of the year's history.

History has been turned to comical use at Sanger's But if fancy and imagination have for the moment deserted

History has been turned to comical use at Sanger's Amphitheatre, where the versatile Mr. H. Spry has written a version of "Bluff King Hal" that will delight pantomime lovers of the old school. Windsor Forest, Herne the Hunter, the Field of the Cloth of Gold, are turned to excellent account, particularly this last pageant, which is a capital opportunity for bringing on the elephants, camels, dromedaries, and equestrians connected with this famous establishment. The principal characters are played by Mr. G. Sennett, Mr. Wykemore, and Miss Bullen, and the harlequinade is particularly funny. History has been turned to comical use at Sanger's

The Ministerial arrangements are complete, so far as the higher offices of State are concerned. Sir Charles Dilke will enter the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board; Mr. Dodson becoming Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—an office which, since Mr. Bright's retirement, has been held by Lord Kimberley, in conjunction with one of the principal\_Secretaryships of State.

### MUSIC.

The Popular Concerts closed for the year last Saturday afternoon, when the programme derived special importance from having included Beethoven's septet for string and wind instruments; a work which will never lose its charm, however often ments; a work which will never lose its charm, however often repeated, so long as melodious beauty and coherent structure and development are valued in musical art. It was finely played, led by Herr Joachim, supported by MM. Hollander, Lazarus, Wentland, Wotton, Piatti, and Reynolds. Madame Haas played, with much charm and grace, Chopin's "Barcarolle" for Pianoforte solo; and (for the encore) the seventh of Schumann's "Novelletten," besides having been associated with Herr Joachim in a selection from this gentleman's adaptations of Brahms's Hungarian dances, for Violin and Piano. The posthumous "Andante" and "Scherzo," from an unfinished string quartet by Mendelssohn, and vocal pieces charmingly rendered by Miss Carlotta Elliot, completed the programme. The concerts will be resumed on Monday The concerts will be resumed on Monday evening, Jan. 8.

For the first time for many years, there is no pantomime at Covent Garden Theatre this Christmas; but, in place thereof, a new series of Promenade Concerts was inaugurated there on Boxing Night, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe being again the conductor, as at the series recently terminated. The orchestra is of first-rate excellence, about eighty performers being led by Mr. Carrodus. The fine qualities of the band were displayed in Hérold's overture to "Zampa," the ballet music from Auber's "Masaniello," the finale of Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony, and other pieces: operatic selections having been symphony, and other pieces; operatic selections having been given, in which the orchestra was powerfully reinforced by the band of the Coldstream Guards. Mr. Carrodus played the given, in which the orenestra was powerfully reinforced by the band of the Coldstream Guards. Mr. Carrodus played the andante and finale of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto with fine tone and execution; and vocal pieces were contributed by Mdlle. Elly Warnots, Miss Damian, and Mdlle. Nordmann, and the members of the "London Vocal Union," who sang two Christmas carols and other part-songs.

Promenade concerts have also been instituted at the Royal Aquarium, sustained by the orchestra and chorus of the Alhambra Theatre, thus furnishing occupation for large numbers who were thrown out of employment by the recent destruction of the theatre by fire. The performances began last Saturday evening, under the direction of M. Jacobi, of the Alhambra, in conjunction with M. Dubois, of the Aquarium The programmes comprise a varied selection of instrumental

With the exceptions just specified, there is now a com-With the exceptions just specified, there is now a comparative lull in London music; which, however, will soon regain its wonted activity—the first sign of which will be the performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, directed by Mr. Barnby, on Monday evening; which will be closely followed by Mr. John Boosey's annual morning ballad concert, at St. James's Hall, on Jan. 6. The resumption of the Popular Concerts—as already specified—and of the Crystal Palace concerts, on Feb. 10, will lead the way to renewed musical activity. way to renewed musical activity.

The 145th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians will take place at St. James's Hall on March 13, under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Sullivan.

The London Musical Society will enter on its fifth season The London Musical Society will enter on its fifth season next year, when two concerts are to be given—on March 14 and June 21. In addition to well-known works, two novelties will be brought forward for the first time in England; these being a new mass by M. Gounod, and a "Stabat Mater" by Anton Dvorák, the Bohemian composer. Efforts are being made to extend the scope and influence of the society, whose proceedings have hitherto been only of a quasi public character. It is to be hoped that these endeavours may be successful, as the institution has done good service by producing many the institution has done good service by producing many important compositions.

Mr. John Blockley, the well-known composer of pieces for the pianoforte, died on Sunday last, at his residence, Park-Haverstock-hill, at the great age of eighty-two. Blockley's name has long been associated with many charming melodies. He will, perhaps, be best recollected as the composer of an accompaniment to Tennyson's poem "The Brook."

### IRELAND.

Mr. Biggar, M.P., has been served with a summons to answer

for his late speech at Waterford.

By order of the Lord Lieutenant, the issue of last week's By order of the Lord Lieutenant, the issue of last week's number of United Ireland has been seized, on account of an article containing expressions calculated to incite to crime. At the Dublin Police Court on Wednesday the summons against Mr. O'Brien, of United Ireland, came on for hearing. Mr. O'Brien, who was accompanied by Mr. Healy, M.P., and Mr. Sexton, M.P., applied for an adjournment to enable him to employ a solicitor. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., on the part of the Crown, consenting, the case was adjourned until Monday next. A riot, in which the citizens attacked the soldiers, took

A riot, in which the citizens attacked the soldiers, took place in Limerick last Saturday night. The rioters were

eventually dispersed by the police.

A gang of "Moonlighters" was surprised by a police patrol
near Castleisland last Saturday night. One of the gang was wounded, and he, with some others, was captured.

After giving as much trouble to everybody as he possibly could, William Westgate, self-accused of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, has been discharged. He was brought up at the Dublin Police Court on Tuesday, and it was proved that he had been working on board the Ibex all the day and was on board her off the Hill of Howth at the time that the Physics Park murders were committed. time that the l'hœnix l'ark murders were committed

Sylvester Poff and James Barrett were yesterday week found guilty, at Cork, of the murder of Thomas Brown, of Castleisland, and sentenced to be hanged. The condemned men protested that they were innocent, and imputed the crime to those who had sworn against them; but on leaving the dock one of them exclaimed that their fate would "not put an end to the work in Castleisland."

Our Portrait of the late Bishop of Llandaff is from a photograph by Mr. Fradelle, of the National Photo-Mezzotint Gallery, Regent-street; that of the late Sir Thomas Watson, M.D., from one by Mr. S. A. Walker, of Regent-street; and that of Sir Thomas McIlwraith, from one by Mr. J. Deazeley, of Brisbane, Queensland.

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild has returned to all his Buckinghamshire tenants 15 per cent of the rents due from them at Michaelmas. The Earl of Harrington, at his rent andit for Gawsworth and Boseley estates, just held, has made remission of 10 per cent to his tenantry. Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe has returned 20 per cent of their last half-year's rent to all his Yorkshire tenants. The Earl of Rosebery has remitted by cheque to all the tenants on his Mentmore estates 15 per cent of the rents paid by them last week and due at Michaelmas. of the rents paid by them last week and due at Michaelmas. This is the seventh half-yearly remission of a similar kind. His Lordship has also presented every cottager in the villages on his estate with six cwt. of coal and joints of beef of weight in proportion to number in family.



1. A Seller of Oil. 2. 8. A Compound Collision.

2. "Massa's Dinner." 3. "A Pig in a Poke." n. 9. Street Musicians (blind).

4. A Compradore.
10. Hong-Kong Police.

5 and 6. Portable Chairs or Litters. 11. Taking care of Baby.

7. Jinrickshaws. 12. "Jack" ashore.



"Oh! wert thou in the cauld blast, on yonder lea,
My plaidie to the angry airt, I'd shelter thee."—Buans.

### "IN THE CAULD BLAST."

"Oh, wert thou in the cauld blast,
On yonder lea, on yonder lea,
My plaidie to the angry airt,
I'd shelter thee—I'd shelter thee!
Or did misfortune's bitter storms
Around thee blaw, around thee blaw,
Thy bield should be my bosom then,
To share it a'—to share it a'!

To share it a — to share it a !

"Or, were I in the wildest waste,
Of earth and air, of earth and air,
The desert were a paradise,
If thou wert there—if thou wert there!
Or, were I monarch of the globe,
Wi' thee to reign, wi' thee to reign,
The only jewel of my crown
Wad be my queen—wad be my queen!"

In the picture we have engraved, bearing the title, "Oh, wert thou in the cauld blast," the Artist has endeavoured to give an Illustration of this beautiful and pathetic love-song. These verses are, to the ear and heart of every one with a feeling for music, inseparably associated with the plaintive, passionate strain of melody in the old Scottish air to which they were written. But the peculiar spirit and style of Robert Burns, as a lyric poet, cannot be more truly exemplified than in this little piece, simple as it is, and inartificial to the last degree. Poor Robert Burns—poor human nature—rich only in the capacity of loving!

## SKETCHES AT HONG-KONG.

Our Sketches of popular life and customs at Hong-Kong are furnished by a correspondent there, Mr. C. J. Uren, of the Eastern Extension (Australasian and Chinese) Telegraph Company's service, who writes the following notes upon the figures and scenes here represented:—"The Jinrickshaw," he says, "is a comparatively modern affair in Hong-Kong, having been introduced only two years ago from Japan. It is a small vehicle, drawn by one man, and is in great favour, especially amongst the Chinese, as a means of locomotion on the level roads of this colony. They run in companies of five or six, in Indian file, and very close together. The result, in case of anything happening to the foremost coolie, may be understood from the sketch. 'Spills' from these vehicles are very common, either through wheels coming off, or from collision; the 'Jinrickshaw' coolie being quite ignorant of the 'rule of the road' as applied to street traffic. It is another peculiarity of a Chinaman that he can never carry anything unless he has a pole to sling it on. Pigs, oil-cans, and Our Sketches of popular life and customs at Hong-Kong are unless he has a pole to sling it on. Pigs, oil-cans, and Massa's dinner,' as well as the heaviest of packing-cases, must all be got across a bamboo, or he is helpless.

'Massa's dinner,' as well as the heaviest of packing-cases, must all be got across a bamboo, or he is helpless.

"Two of the figures shown are members of the local police force, or 'Bobbies,' a Sikh and a 'Lukong,' of whom ill-natured people say that from his general habit of 'looking on' blandly at all times, his name is well deserved. The Chinese evil-doer, however, stands in great awe of the former class of policemen; and when one of those gentry gets a Sikh's brawny fist entwined in his pigtail, he is in a fair way to become a tenant of the nearest lock-up, unless, as it has happened, he is provided with a false pig-tail, or if the constable does not take his grip sufficiently near to the culprit's cranium. In either case the Chinaman departs, leaving the remains of his pig-tail as a memento to the constable.

"The 'outside' chair, so-called in distinction from private chairs, is used for ascending the very steep streets of the city, where wheeled locomotion would be out of the question. Private chairs are generally carried by four coolie bearers, dressed in a distinguishing uniform, according to the inclination or taste of their owners.

"'Jack' out of employ is a common sight here. The 'beachcomber' is quite an institution of the place; and every morning's police-court report of 'drunk and incapables' includes one or more of this class. Blind musicians get their living by performing at 'sing songs,' a kind of amusement Chinese appear to be very partial to. The music is not entrancing to European and barbarian ears. They move about the streets with impunity, and beat a small brass gong to draw people's attention to their blindness, and to make way for them.

"'All Chinese infants pass their earlier years strapped on the backs of their mothers, sisters, or brothers. It is a common sight to see a very large baby thus fastened to a very small

"All Chinese infants pass their earlier years strapped on the backs of their mothers, sisters, or brothers. It is a common sight to see a very large baby thus fastened to a very small boy, who runs about and enjoys himself after the manner of all small boys. An English boy condemned to play hide and seek, with his next junior brother or sister tied on his back, would think himself very hardly used; but Chinese boys and babies seem to consider it a very satisfactory arrangement.

"The compradore is a sort of interpreter and salesman attached to every European house of business. They are great swells, in their flowing garments of quilted silk; and some of them have even picked up Western civilisation to the extent of diamond rings and eigars.

of diamond rings and cigars.
"The Kennedy Road is the great promenade of the inhabitants. It is a winding roadway cut on the face of the steep hills, above and at the back of the eastern part of the town, and commands an extensive view. Here, of an afternoon, when the heat of the day has somewhat abated, people come with their wives and families to enjoy the fresh pin which is just as grateful to Townwy Atkins? fresh from which is just as grateful to 'Tommy Atkins,' fresh from

air, which is just as grateful to 'Tommy Atkins,' fresh from drill and pipeclay, as to the exhausted broker, weary with his struggle with 'docks,' 'banks,' and 'sugars.''

The remaining sketches are such as require no explanation; but having mentioned 'Tommy Atkins' once before, we take this opportunity, at the suggestion of a military correspondent in Egypt, to explain how it is that "Tommy Atkins," of late years, has come to be the half-jocular name by which the private soldiers of the British Army, as a class, are frequently spoken of. In some of the War Office instructions to the staff, or to regimental officers, or to the Commissariat, where forms to be filled up with the proper name of an individual soldier or to regimental officers, or to the Commissariat, where forms to be filled up with the proper name of an individual soldier were supplied; the name of a fictitious "Thomas Atkins, private," was introduced. This caught the humorous fancy of some officer, who publicly applied the same name, in general, to the men of the rank and file when speaking of their average condition and behaviour. The men seem to accept it readily enough, as Englishmen rather like having a decent and respectable nickname for the class to which they are proud to belong.

The new western entrance to the Bank of England was opened to the public on Wednesday morning. The entrance consists of a strongly railed gateway in Princes-street, leading to a massive oak door made to slide back, and heavily lined with iron. A handsome lobby opens into the new Public Drawing Office, originally the Note Department, a room about 150 feet long by 60 feet wide.

Resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Scottish Farmers' Alliance in Aberdeen on the 21st inst. declaring the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture defective, as it did not recommend the abolition of the law of distress in England and the Act of Sederunt in Scotland, as well as the laws of entail and prinogeniture, giving a more comprehensive measure of compensation for improvements than is provided by the Agricultural Holdings Act.

### PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(Frem our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 26. My impression is that the Parisian Christmas has not been particularly gay this year. As compared with the Christmas of 1881, it has certainly been dull. The shops were less brilliant, the preparations less extensive, the "réveillon" suppers rarer and less animated. Everybody seems to attribute this phenomenon to the Union Générale. This time last year MM. Bontoux and Feder were scattering millions broadcast amongst the neonle of Paris: this year the millions have vanished, and the people of Paris; this year the millions have vanished, and the organisers of this wonderful scheme of financial prestidigitation are condemned by a severe but just tribunal the organisers of this wonderful scheme of financial prestidigitation are condemned by a severe but just tribunal to the maximum penalty, each to five years' imprisonment and three thousand francs fine, for such was the judgment delivered last week. But widely spread as the consequences of the crash have been, the New-Year's Fair along the boulevards has by no means diminished in importance. The weather is mild, wet, and dirty; but the boulevards are crowded by swarms of humble folk—men, women, and children—for whom the New Year's Fair is a real holiday. The "boulevardiers" are, as usual, entirely out of their element. The booths take up half the footpath, and on the other half about five times more than the usual number of passengers endeavour vainly to advance at a snail's pace. You may imagine that the "boulevardier's" promenade is forcibly suspended until the "étrennes" season is over.

Yesterday the Senate continued the discussion of the

Yesterday the Senate continued the discussion of the Budget and restored the item for the salary of the chaplain of the military school, which had been struck out by the Chamber of Deputies. An opposition was offered in the Chamber to the Bill for augmenting the educational grant, the object of which is to enable prefects to provide compulsory education wherever the local authorities fail to do so pulsory education wherever the local authorities fail to do so.
The Bill was passed by four hundred and seventeen against eighty-two. M. Paul de Cassagnac was so violent in his abuse eighty-two. M. Paul de Cassagnac was so violent in his abuse of his opponents that he was censured by the House and fined two hundred and fifty francs.

two hundred and fifty francs.

The political year ends calmly. The Ministry has lasted better than anybody expected. It is a statu quo Ministry, and as statu quo seems at present to be the policy of the Republicans, there appears to be no reason why the Ministry should not last for some time. Even the phantom of Anarchism seems to have been laid, thanks to the good sense of a dozen Auvergnats. Out of the twenty-three persons accused in the affair of Montceau-les-Mines the jury of Riom has acquitted fourteen. And the nine others, what criminals accused in the affair of Montceau-les-Mines the jury of Riom has acquitted fourteen. And the nine others, what criminals are they? Not very dangerous. The terrible insurrection of Montceau-les-Mines, which was proclaimed at the time to be the precursor of a social cataclysm, has turned out to be an explosion of personal anger, of lay fanaticism, provoked, above all, by the clerical intolerance of the local magnates, the Chagot family. At the back of this there is a certain leaven of Socialism, the existence and influence of which amongst the French working classes it is useless to deny. But no plot the French working classes it is useless to deny. But no plot was discovered, no sect, no Nihilist interference. The recent arrest of the Russian Prince Krapotkine is in connection, not with the affair of Montceau-les-Mines, but with the Anarchist bomb-throwers of Lyons, who will be tried at that town in the middle of January.

There has been a good deal of talk this week about the memoirs of Count Horace de Vial-Castel, which have recently been published at Berne. These memoirs were written between 1851 and 1864, the year of the author's death, when the manuscript fell into the hands of a certain Madame de Bérard, the mistress of the Count. The family, although it had failed to claim the manuscript during the past eighteen years, had all the copies of the book that were sent to Paris seized, on the ground that it had been unlawfully published. The real reason of the seizure was that Horace de Vial-Castel relates in his memoirs a remarkable number of disagreeable anecdotes about celebrated persons who are still living. Apart from mere scandal, these memoirs are not profoundly interesting.

about celebrated persons who are still living. Apart from mere scandal, these memoirs are not profoundly interesting.

Notes and news. The condition of M. Gambetta has been again very alarming; and although it cannot be said that his life is in danger, it is certain that his convalescence will be long.—The death is announced of Baron Corvisart, formerly the doctor of the Emperor and of the Prince Imperial.—The idea of the creation of an inland sea in the African desert has not been abandoned, in spite of the condemnation of the Government Commission. Some capitalists and engineers, including MM. de Freycinet and de Lesseps, have subscribed 1,250,000f. to enable Captain Roudaire to complete his studies of the country. If these studies succeed, a company will be formed under the patronage of M. de Lesseps.—The theatres have been very active this week. At the Palais-Royal we have an excellent revival of Sardou's "Monsieur Garat," with Céline Chaumont in the title-rôle created by Déjazet; at the Gaîté we have a revival of Auguste Maquet's fine drama "La Belle Gabrielle"; at the Athènée a new piece, "Le Réveil de Vénus"; at the Dejazet Theatre, a fairy piece, "Les Mille et une Minutes"; and to-night, at the Renaissance, Jeanne Granier reappears in "Ninetta," a new comic opera by MM. Hennequin and Bisson, music by Raoul Pugno: Finally, at the Gymnase, where Octave Feuillet's "Roman Parisien" is still drawing full houses, M. Jules Claretie's comedy, "Monsieur le Ministre," is being rehearsed. The latest news is that Alexandre Dumas is retouching the principal scenes of the piece. T. C.

General Caballero has been re-elected President of Paraguay.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Senor Zaldua. President of the United

Mexico has appointed a commission to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States.

The Session of the Swiss Federal Assembly closed last Several highly important matters are left to be Saturday. Several highly impodiscussed in the Session of 1883.

Some of the principals in the massacre of Professor Palmer and his party have been arrested in the desert, and it is now fully expected that the whole set will be ultimately captured.

Six of the fifty Socialist prisoners tried at Prague have been acquitted. The others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from fourteen days to two years. Baron Alexander von Pawel Rammingen was on the 21st

inst. found guilty of swindling at the Assizes at Innsprück, and was sentenced to seven years' hard labour and deprivation

Mr. M. A. Tarleton, M.A., of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed Queen's Advocate for the West African settlements, at a salary of £1000 per annum. Mr. Tarleton has also been appointed a member of the Executive Council.

The International Exhibition to be held at Amsterdam, first proposed by a French gentleman, M. Agastini, will be inaugurated on May 10. All the Netherland provinces and the Indian colonies have voted considerable sums for carrying out the scheme.

The Welsh Eisteddfod at New York on Christmas Day was very successful. General Grant presided at the evening session.

An Imperial decree ordains that there shall be 102 Austrian infantry regiments, each consisting of 70 officers and 1400 men on a peace footing, but increasing when needful to a war strength of 134 officers and 2400 men.

The Dorunda, Captain Bergemann, left Plymouth on the 20th inst. for various parts in Queensland, having on board 363 souls, consisting of 43 married couples, 115 single men, 88 single women, 65 children, and 9 infants.

The public degradation of Arabi and the other chief prisoners was carried out on Monday in the Kasselnik barracks at Cairo. They left Cairo for Suez on Tuesday morning, en route to Ceylon.

Replying to a question in the Hungarian Diet respecting foreign affairs, M. Tisza declared the newspaper reports partly exaggerated and partly incorrect. There was no danger to the peace of Europe.

Baron Albert Rothschild has presented to the Vienna Municipality a sum of 150,000 fl. (about £12,000), for the establishment of an asylum for destitute children, without distinction of nationality or religion.

The efforts to form a coalition Government in British Columbia have failed. The Opposition claim a majority of five in the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly has been summoned to meet on Jan. 25.

A remarkable scene took place yesterday week in the Spanish Cortes, when two deputies challenged each other from their places. After the public had been removed from the Chamber a reconciliation was effected. Chamber a reconciliation was effected.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies passed the Oaths Bill yesterday week by 222 votes to 45; and the House then, by 228 to 38, approved the commercial treaty with Berlin. On Saturday the Senate declared the Parliamentary Oaths Bill urgent, after which it adjourned to the 28th inst.

Yesterday week the great trial in Brussels for the murder of M. Bernays, which has gone on from day to day since Nov. 27, was brought to a close, when the two accused, Armand and Léon Peltzer, were found guilty and sentenced to death. They have, through their counsel, lodged an appeal.

The National Assembly in Bulgaria was opened yesterday week, General Soboleff, President of the Council, reading the Speech from the Throne, which expressed pleasure that the people had chosen representatives of a social status which enabled them the better to fulfil their mission. The Prince called particular attention to the study of questions connected with railway communication in Bulgaria.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia paid another visit to St. Petersburg last Saturday, and in the evening witnessed an operatic performance. The Czar entertained the officers of the Finland Regiment to a luncheon in the Anitchkoff Palace, after a parade of the regiment on Sunday. In the afternoon, the Emperor and Empress attended a public concert at the Club of Nobles, and returned to Gatchina.

After the Christmas Eve celebrations at Berlin their Majesties entertained all the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family at tea. On Monday the festivities were resumed by a family dinner at the Crown Prince's Palace, Unter den Linden. The Christmas Day services at the English chapel attracted a numerous congregation, the choir excellently rendering a chorale and two choruses from Handel's "Messiah." On Saturday the Emperor William had a long conference with Prince Bismarck. conference with Prince Bismarck.

An international exhibition will be held in Calcutta next An international exhibition will be held in Calcutta next December. There will be nine principal sections:—1, fine arts; 2, apparatus and application of the liberal arts; 3, furniture and objects used in dwellings; 4, clothing, including fabrics; 5, products of mining industry, forestry, &c.; 6, apparatus and processes in the common arts; 7, food; 8, artisans' workmanship; and 9, children's work. An attempt will also be made to hold an exhibition of live stock, agricultural and horticultural products, and of a loan collection of paintings, sculpture, and works of art generally. The usual gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded by special juries of experts. The exhibition will be opened on Dec. 4, 1883, and will close on Feb. 29, 1884.

Vienna and the Austrian hereditary provinces on Wednes-

Vienna and the Austrian hereditary provinces on Wednesday celebrated, with the enthusiasm befitting a most interesting occasion, the six-hundredth anniversary of the reign of the House of Hapsburg. On Dec. 27, 1282, Rudolf of Hapsburg, then Emperor-Elect of Germany, bestowed, by virtue of his high authority as head of the Holy Roman Empire, the vacant fiefs of Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and the Marches upon his sons Rudolf and Albert. He thus founded at once the Austrian Empire and a dynasty which has played a great part in the subsequent history of Europe. The Emperor and the members of the Imperial family, who had come to the capital for the occasion, attended high mass, and subsequently received the numerous distinguished personages and deputations who had arrived at the castle to offer their congratulations. Vienna and the Austrian hereditary provinces on Wednestheir congratulations.

Adelaide, the chief city of South Australia, has taken steps Adelande, the chief city of South Australia, has taken steps for the construction of an ocean dock of nearly thirty acres in extent, and thirty feet deep at low water. The site is said to be excellently chosen, and the approach will be of the easiest character. The dock will afford harbourage for vessels of character. The dock will afford harbourage for vessels of the largest class, and will be provided with the utmost modern appliances for docking, loading, and discharging vessels in all states of the weather. Railway communication between Adelaide and Melbourne is being established, and already a line of rail connects the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales, so that within a few years passengers and mails will be landed at Adelaide for all parts of Australia, and will will be landed at Adelaide for all parts of Australia, and will reach their destination by rail, while the goods for other colonies will be discharged into inter-colonial steamers of a class much superior to those now running. The steamers will reload with coal from New South Wales to supply the large ocean steamers in the terminal part of Adelaide. As an evidence of the faith which the South Australians have in the development of their colony, it may be stated that the capital required for these vast works, which cannot be far short of a million, is to be provided by private enterprise.

The Fishing Inquiry Committee have concluded their investigations. They are of opinion that recent convictions have disclosed a state of things which renders some legislative measures for the protection of lads imperatively necessary. It is recommended that a simple record be kept of losses, injuries, and punishments, and reports made on them, in order that an is recommended that a simple record be kept of losses, injuries, and punishments, and reports made on them, in order that an inquiry may be held by a Board of Trade officer. It is also recommended that certificates for skippers and second hands should be issued, and a public officer be appointed with power to issue warrants for the arrest of deserters. The system of apprentices should not be discouraged. The report is signed by Mr. Norwood, M.P., chairman, and all the members; Mr. Birkbeck dissenting as to the need of skippers and second hands having certificates.

WEDNESDAY

### THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adkin, F. J., St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Kokolad, East Griqualand, South Africa.

Ash, W. W., Chaphain of the Episcopal Church, and Assistant-Master at St. Ninian's, Moffat; Incumbent of Christ Church, Lanark.

Barton, J. H. Nowel; Curate of St. Michael's, Louth, Lincolnshire.

Bayley, Ernest Frederic; 'Vicar of Effingham.

Begbie, M. H.; Chaphain of the British Home for Incurables, Clapham-rise, Bleasdale, Anthony Gradwell, Vicar of Metheld; Curate of Withersdale.

Biunt, Dr., Vicar of Scarborough, and Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire; Canon Residentiary of York Minster.

Budge, Henry Simcoe; Rector of Brampton, Hunts.

Burningham, Geolge Nowell; Vicar of St. Augustine's, South Hackney.

Cooper, H. W., Curate of St. Mark's, Leanington; Vicar of Kingston-cum-Hord, Sussex.

Daniel, Alfred Edwin; Rector of Bradley.

Davenport, George Devereux; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Marthall.

Ensum, Robert; Vicar of Hellingly.

Fant, T. F., Principal of Trent College, Nottingham; Vicar of Whaplode, Lincolnshire.

Green, Joseph William; Rector of Winterbourne Houghton, Dorset.

Grimaldi, H. B., Curate of Sidbury; Perpetual Curate of Chittlehamholt.

Gunley, W.; Chaplain of Greenwich Union Infirmary.

Harris, H., Second Master of Ardingly; Incumbent of All Saints', Highbrook, Haywards-heath.

Harton, John William; Chaplain of Chelsea Infirmary.

Hayward, Henry E., Vicar of Cirencester; Archdeacon of Cirencester.

Heatto, John William; Chaplain of Chelsea Infirmary.

Hayward, Henry E., Vicar of St. George's, Tichurst.

Kenrick, C. W. H., Vicar of St. George's, Tichurst.

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Kenrick, C. W. H., Vicar of St. George's, Tichurst.

Kenrick, C. W. H., Vicar of St. Menrick, Handsworth; Chaplain of the Birmingham Borough Lunatic Asylum, Winson-green.

Miles, Joseph, Senior Curate of St. Mary's, Batterson; Vicar of St. Paete's, Moulder, Thomas Jordan, Incumcent of St. Augustine's, Demerara, Incumbent of Christ Church, Georgetown, Demera

Funchardon, Singleton, John Blood, Vicar of Dowland Dolton, Devon; Vicar of Yarns-

combe, Barnstaple.
Smith, Arthur Hippisley; Vicar of Little Marlow, Bucks.
Soames, H. Aldwin; Chaplain of the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary,

Smith, Arthur Tapp.

Somes, H. Aldwin; Chaplain of the Lag.
Mangate.
Southam, John Henry; Pernetual Curate of Trull.
Sparks, W. R.; Rector of Sowerby.
Stephenson, Joseph, Curate of Harvington; Vicar of Crowle.
Stevens, Thomas, Vicar of Suffron Wulden; Chaplain of the Union
Workhouse.
Strong, Thomas Watson, Curate of Hasebury Bryan, Blandford; Rector of
Breane, Bridgewater, on his own petition.
Sutton, Meyrick John, Vicar of Greenstead, Colchester; Vicar of South
Keverne.

A. Dall late Curate of St. John's, Kidderminster; Chaplain

Timbrell, Alfr d Bell, late Curate of St. John's, Kidderminster; Chaplain at Rhydd Court, Hanley Castle.
Toone, John, Vicar of St. Peter's, Battersea; Vicar of St. John's, Battersea, Towsey, A.; Chaplain of Emmanuel School, Wandsworth-common.
Warner, Honeyman George; Chaplain of Plynpton Workhouse.
Wiliams, Arthur Anderson, Curate of Batley, Yorkshire; Perpetual Curate of Mardale.
Wilson, Alfred W., Rector of East Faindon, Northamptonshire; Rural Dean of Rothwell (Third Deanery).
Winter, Arthur Henry, Vicar of Weedon; Rector of Little Gransden, Hunts,—Guardian.

The Right Rev. Dr. Benson, Bishop of Truro, has accepted the Archbishopric of Canterbury. A memoir of Dr. Benson is given in another column, and we shall give his portrait

The Rev. Henry Hayward, Vicar of Circnester, has been appointed first Archdeacon of Circnester Archdeaconry.

The Bishop of St. Albans recently underwent an operation on his eyes, which was successfully performed. He has now regained the complete use of his eyesight.

A memorial of the late Archdeacon Hey is to placed in York Minster, and Hey scholarships founded in connection with the Collegiate School of St. Peter, York, of which the late Archdeacon was for some years head master.

The amount paid into the Union Bank at Coventry to the credit of the fund for the commutation of the Vicar's rate in the parish of Holy Trinity is now nearly £4000, and no doubt is felt that the desired alteration of the law will be made.

The Archbishop of York has collated the Ven. Dr. Blunt, Vicar of Scarborough and Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, a Canon residentiary of York Minster, in the place of Archdeacon Hey, deceased.

A stained-glass window has been placed in St. Mary's Church, Beverley, to the memory of the late Rev. Arthur Bruce Knight Campbell, son of the Bishop of Bangor, and a former curate of the parish.

At a meeting held yesterday week in the Jerusalem Chamber it was resolved that a recumbent figure of the late Archbishop of Canterbury should be placed in the cathedral of that city, and that it was desirable to establish as a memorial of the late Primate some institution of permanent Christian usefulness.

The Rev. Edgar Smith, Vicar of All Saints', Highgate, has resigned the office of Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Schools for London, which he has held for more than ten years. In consideration of long service, the Diocesan Board of Education has permitted him to retain the office of financial secretary, together with a portion of the stipend hitherto enjoyed.

Lord Ebury and his colleagues of the Council of the Prayer Book Revision Society have issued a special address, reporting a great accession of members during the past year, and urging all who sympathise with them to a renewed and vigorous demand at the present juncture for "the revision which was clearly foreshadowed by the revisers of 1661-2," but which has, nevertheless, not yet been carried out. "The removal of a few remnants of mistaken or unsuitable mediavalism" will, it is affirmed, destroy the claim of the Ritualist to be strictly and literally obeying the Rubrics, and thus offers the only true and effectual remedy for the present troubles in aly true and enectual remedy for the present troubles in the Church:

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting last week, when grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Aberystwith, Holy Trinity, £100; and Plunstead, St. John Baptist, Kent, £180 in lieu of grant cancelled. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Kintbury, St. Mary, near Hungerford, £50; Llaurwst, St. Grwst, Denbigh, £50; Nerquis, St. Mary, near Mold, Flint, £40; Stone, St. John, near Aylesbury, £40; Twyford, St. Mary, Berks, £50; and Temple Normanton, near Chesterfield, £20. Under urgent circumstances the grant formerly made towards enlarging All Saints' Church, Lewes, was increased from £25 to £35. Grants were also made from the Special from £25 to £35. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building school or mission thurches at The Culvert, in the parish of Darwen, Lancashire, £40; Greenfill Grove, in the parish of Little Ilford, Essex, £25; Rhosrobin, in the parish of Gwersyllt, near Wrexham, £35; and Darrenfelen, in the parish of Llanelly, £10. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for St. Elizabeth Church, Aspull.

### CITY ECHOES.

The year which is now drawing to a close in an orderly, quiet, common-place fashion has been marked by one or two common-place fashion has been marked by one or two financial episodes of a sufficiently stirring kind to give it prominent rank among the period of "storm and stress" financial episodes of a sufficiently stirring kind to give it prominent rank among the period of "storm and stress" through which the monetary world has had to pass. 1882 opened with seeming fair promise, but before the first month was passed the air became heavily charged with disquieting rumours of a coming storm, and in February the great speculative bubble that had been blown in France during the course of the three preceding years suddenly burst with the collapse of the Union Générale, a politico-religious banking institution which was formed ostensibly to promote financial and industrial undertakings all over Europe; which in reality lived a life of sham prosperity by gambling in its own stock on the Bourse, and which has within the last few days virtually passed from public notice with the trial and conviction of its chairman and manager. The crisis was short but sharp. It convulsed the Continental Bourses, ruined thousands of families, and checked all great financial operations for the rest of the year. Here Continental Bourses, ruined thousands of families, and checked all great financial operations for the rest of the year. Here the only effect was to induce a temporary rise in the Bank rate from 5 to 6 per cent, the official minimum having subsequently sunk to 3 per cent by the end of March. In the middle of the year, the wound that had begun to heal was reopened by the outbreak of a rebellion in Egypt, and a Stock Exchange relapse was again precipitated. Since then affairs have steadily mended; but it cannot as yet be said that the recovery has based beyond the mere convalescent stage. recovery has passed beyond the mere convalescent stage.

The course of general business which resisted the speculative collapse in France subsequently received a check from the political troubles in Egypt, and the foreign trade of this country, which had until then shown a marked expansion, gradually waned until it reached a stationary stage, where for the moment it now rests. In the home departments of business, however, there has been a well-sustained activity, that has given full and remunerative employment to the industrial classes, lightened the panper bill, and helped to swell the deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks. The two great exceptions to the prosperity of trade as a whole have been the cotton trade and the Mincing-lane markets, which have been depressed in sympathy with the quietude in the East and the weak and uncertain state of the silver market, and the declining condition of the Indian Exchange. To this might perhaps be added the South Wules tin-plate trade, in which there have been of late many important failures.

As I have already said, the year is closing in quietly, and. The course of general business which resisted the specu-

As I have already said, the year is closing in quietly, and, except in the comparatively low prices of international stocks and the apathetic and spiritless attitude that characterises speculative circles, little trace is left of the storm that has passed over the financial world. Severe losses have been sustained, and a little time is required to efface the memory of them, and to improve a provide a property and the second them, and to impress on men's minds the exceptional and narrow character of their cause. The liquidation in France has been complete: the financial soil has been purged of its unhealthy parasitic growths; anxious political preoccupations that kept alive the feeling of unrest bred of the earlier speculative convulsion are giving way before the establishment of more cordial relations among the leading European Powers: a period of ease in the money market is assured now that the Italian Government has completed its currency arrangements and is about to let out the many millions sterling in gold it has been hoarding during the past year; and the advent to power of the Democratic party in the United States promises an early return to a partial free trade policy. We have here the main elements of a revival of confidence and activity in all branches of enterprise, and we may fairly prepare to see them work their legitimate influence during the coming The revival may be slow, but it will be the more real and solid in proportion as it is so.

### ANCIENT BIRD TRACKS.

Describing a visit just paid to the sandstone quarry at Turner's Falls, on the Connecticut River, Massachusetts, Mr. Elius Nason states that workmen are still busily engaged in excavating the states that workmen are still busily engaged in excavating the bird tracks that have made the quarry geologically famous. The ledge rises 30 feet or 40 feet above the river, and consists of thin lamine of a dark-coloured and somewhat brittle sandstone. On the faces of the slabs are found the tracks, depressed and in relief. They are in general clear cut and very distinct. Some very fine specimens have recently been brought to light. One of them has tracks of an enormous animal, 5 feet apart, and the tracks themselves (three-toed) are 15 in. long. According to Professor Huxley, who has visited this quarry, an animal making such tracks must have been 25 feet or 30 feet in height. Mr. Nason was permitted to take away with him several beautiful specimens, one of which exhibits the delicate tracery of, the feet of an insect escaping over the soft mud; another exhibits the ripples of the wave, another the drops of rain, and others have well-defined inspirits of the tracks of birds. He also saw the impressions of several kinds of ferns and grasses. Mr. Stoughton, who is working this geological mine, considers some of the largest slabs to be worth from 500 dols. to 1000 dols.; but the cost of excavating them is heavy. The whole region is supposed to have been them is heavy. The whole region is supposed to have been originally covered by the sea. As the waves receded, birds and quadrupeds whose species are extinct left the impressions of their feet upon the mud, which, hardening into stone, has held them through the ages for the examination of the scientists of the present day. Compared with these tracks as to age, the Pyramids of Egypt are but as of yesterday.

Mr. W. H. Macnamara, hon. secretary of the Cabmen's Shelter Fund, writes, drawing attention to the amount of good done by cabmen's shelters in London. Thirty-one of these are now open, and are used daily by more than 2000 men,

Messrs. James Carter and Co., of High Holborn, call attention, in the Times, to the thorough manner in which some departments of the Post Office conduct their work. They lose the envelope of a letter which was posted in London on March 13 last, which, in consequence of having been addressed to Boyne-hill, New Zealand, instead of Boyne-hill, Maidenhead, occupied nearly nine months in delivery. The envelope beans upon its surface the evidence of the efforts that have been made in the colony to find an owner, and was ultimately re-addressed to Maidenhead by the Post Office authorities, without referring back to the senders.

One of the most closely contested boat-races ever seen on the Thames took place on Saturday last, when George Bubear and David Godwin seulled from Putney to Mortlake for £200. During the course of the struggle long odds were laid alternately on each man, and eventually Bubear came in first by a bare length. The winner is not yet twenty-four years of age. and has announced his willingness, after a brief rest, to scull Boyd or any other man in England. He has again and again shown himself to be a rare stayer, and still appears capable of great improvement; so his future progress will be watched with considerable interest. with considerable interest.

### GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Lady Jane Taylor on Thursday week distributed to the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, in the drill-hall, Hoxton, the prizes gained for shooting during the last year.

Donald Mackinnon, clerk to the School Board of Edinburgh, has been elected to the new Celtic Chair in Edinburgh University.

Lady Dartmouth attended last week the annual meeting of the old-established Blue-Coat School at Wolverhampton for poor orphan children, and distributed the prizes awarded to the boys and girls for diligence and good conduct.

The City Wardmotes, for the election of members to the Common Council, were held on Thursday. In some instances the old members were re-elected without opposition; but in other cases a poll was demanded.

It has been unanimously resolved by the Executive Committee of the Leeds Musical Festival to recommend to the general committee the reappointment of Mr. Arthur Sullivan as conductor of the musical festival to be held in October next.

The anniversary dinner in aid of the Commercial Travellers' Schools took place last week at Freemasons' Tavern. Subscriptions were announced amounting to £2800; the chairman, Mr. R. Hammond, having contributed £252.

In laying the financial statement before the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week, Mr. Freeman said the finances were in so satisfactory a condition that no increase of rate would be required for 1883. The estimates were adopted.

Mr. Bright has agreed to deliver his rectorial address to the students of the Glasgow University on March 22. Probably he will also address a public meeting in Glasgow on the following evening.

the following evening.

A sub-committee of the Royal College of Physicians of London has been appointed to confer with delegates from the Royal College of Surgeons of England on the possibility of bringing about a combination between the two colleges for a conjoint complete medical and surgical examination.

Mr. T. W. Barker, who has for seven years acted as Deputy-Coroner for the Hundred of West Derby, comprehending the whole of South-West Lancashire, has been elected to the coronership, which was vacant through the resignation of Mr. C. E. Driffield.

The council of the Surrey Archæological Society, hearing of the threatened demolition of the Archiepiscopal Palace at Croydon, have unanimously passed a resolution expressing regret at the proposed destruction, and carnestly deprecating any injury being done to such a venerable monument of antiquity.

On the 21st inst. the sixteenth conference of head masters was held at University College, Mr. H. W. Eve, M.A., presiding. A paper on the teaching of geography was read and discussed, after which several educational points were treated upon, and the meeting adjourned.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge concluded last Saturday the sale of the second portion of the Beckford Library. The result of the twelve-days' sale was a total of Library. The result of the twelve-days' sale was a total of £22,340, which, with the preceding ten-days' sale, makes a total of £53,840. There is still another portion to come, and after that the Hamilton Library sale will be entered upon.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Apothecaries it was decided to found two scholarships to be open to the medical profession, one in clinical medicine, therapeutics, and hygiene, and the other in surgery. The late Mr. J. F. de Grave, a former master of the society, has bequeathed to it a legacy of £5000, free of duty, in augmentation of the fund for the relief of distressed members.

There were rejoicings at Cluny Castle last week in celebration of the golden wedding of Cluny and Lady Macpherson, when a handsome silver service of plate was presented to the host and hostess. General Sir H. Macpherson, in proposing their healths in the evening, referred to the gallantry with which the chieftain's son, Colonel Duncan Macpherson, had led the Black Watch at Tel-el Kebir.

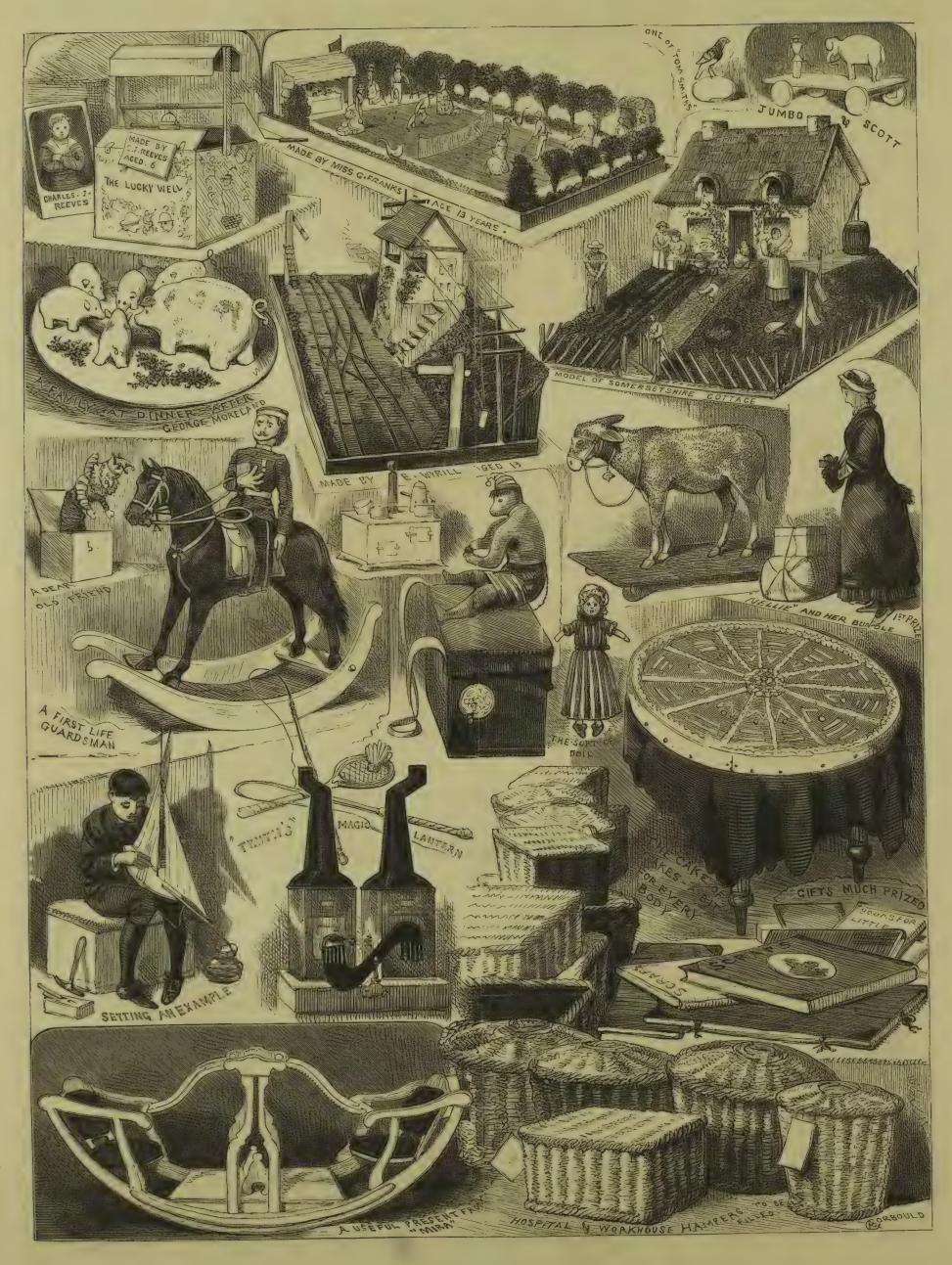
During the past week a somewhat larger number of cattle were landed at Liverpool from New York and Boston, there being no steamer from Canada with live stock on board. The arrivals of sheep were much below those of the previous week. Regarding fresh ment, the arrivals for last week (as was expected at this period of the year) were an increase on those of the former week. The consignments amounted to 396 cattle, 631 sheep, 6169 quarters of beef, and 923 carcases of mutton.

The Brighton magistrates, following a long-standing

The Brighton magistrates, following a long-standing custom, gave a Christmas dole on Thursday week to a large number of oid people, the funds being taken from the poorbox. Usually only one hundred participate, but this year the gift was extended to 150, of whom sixty-three were men and eighty-seven women. The oldest was ninety-one, whilst the youngest of the party was a "juvenile" of seventy-two. The united ages of the venerable group were 12,177 years, giving an average of over eighty years. an average of over eighty years.

On Thursday and Friday last week the Central Hall and On Thursday and Friday last week the Central Hall and several of the Courts of the Royal Palace of Justice were, by the orders of the Lord Chancellor, opened to the members of the legal profession only, when 1600 on the former day, and 2200 on the latter, availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the building. Tuesday morning the building was thrown open, without any restriction, to the general public, between the hours of ten and three, and more than 10,000 people passed through it within those hours. The building was open for the same hours during the next three building was open for the same hours during the next three

Mr. Leigh Smith, the Arctic explorer, has provided enter-tainments for the crews of the ill-fated Eira and the relief-ship the Hope, at Dundee and Peterhead, in token of the excellent service rendered by them under trying circumstances that are fresh in public recollection. The eutertainment at Peterhead took place in the music-hall building on Tuesday. In the afternoon the children and wives of the sailors had a tea meeting, the proceedings being in charge of Mr. Crowther, mate of the Eira, and Mr. Cane, mate of the Hope. In the evening a ball and supper was held, Captain Gray presiding. He said he presided at the request of Mr. Smith, the generous provider of the entertainment. He (Captain Gray) had known Mr. Smith for many years, and he was within the truth when he said that was for many years, and he was within the truth when he said it was Mr. Smith's quiet, cool, thorough-bred English pluck that saved himself and his companions from the fate that had befallen many Arctic expeditions. It was mainly due to his fore-thought that the crew passed a long, dreary, and severe winter on the desolate shore of Franz Josef Land, if not in comfort, at least in health. Mr. Smith succeeded in bringing his crew, after being exposed for six weeks in open boats, to land where rescue was at hand. This achievement had never been equalled, far less excelled, in the annals of Arctic discovery; and should Mr. Leigh Smith never again equip another Arctic expedition he had already made for himself a name that would last as long as scientific men took an interest name that would last as long as scientific men took an interest in Arctic discovery. He then referred to the death of Alexander Robertson, one of the l'eterhead portion of the crew, since his arrival, and announced that Mr. Smith had given instructions to have a tombstone erected to his memory.



HOME-MADE TOYS.

### THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE ROYAL COURTS OF

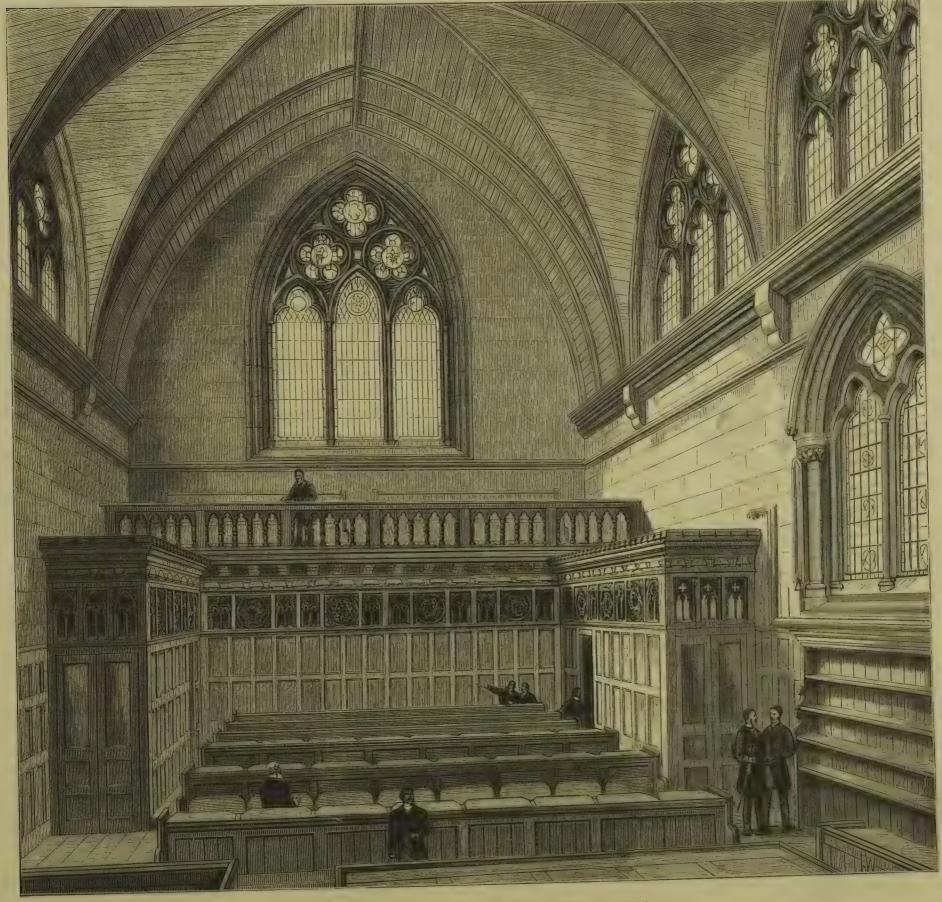
JUSTICE.

We present, this week, probably the last of our series of Illustrations of the stately and convenient piles of buildings, erected between the Strand and Caney-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, from the architectural designs and under the personal superintendence of the late Mr. George Edmund Street, for the collective habitation of the Chancery and Common Law Courts, which the Queen opened with befitting ceremony a month ago, and which will be occupied by the Judges and the Bar at the commencement of Hilary Term. During four days of this week, Tuesday to Friday inclusive, the public have been admitted to view the beautiful Central Hall, one of the noblest Gothic interiors, ancient or modern, to be seen in all Europe; and they have been allowed further to enter the eastern corridor, on the upper floor, and to inspect the Court of Appeal on that side, the Lord Chief Justice's Court, and one or two other Queen's Bench Courts, returning to the Strand entrance by way of the south balcony at the lower end of the Central Hall. The ordinary Courts are not large, but there will be ample room and seats enough for all the counsel, solicitors, and other persons having business there, on the ground floor, while mere spectators and auditors, in each Court, will be confined to a gallery placed rather high up the wall facing the Judge's Bench. Some of the Courts are sufficiently lighted by side windows, as well as from



ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE: UPPER CORRIDOR LEADING FROM NORTH BALCONY.

the teot; but, in these which have no side windows, the daylight of December seems not to be sufficient, and it will be found needful either to substitute a glass skylight for the existing lantern arrangement of the roof-light, or else to burn gas or provide the electric light. As the shape of the Courts is nearly square, and the roof not of an excessively high pitch, it may be hoped that they will be good for hearing; and this will be much assisted by the quantity of wooden panelling around the walls, and by the 'oaken sounding-board, which curves forward above the Bench, at the back of the raised platform—not raised too high—where the Judge's chair and desk will be placed. The jury-box is on one hand of the Judge; and the witness-box on the other, while the counsel engaged in the case sit immediately before him, in the centre of the Court, and will certainly be well able to hear and to make themselves heard. The seats for the reporters, in most of the Courts, are close to the witness-box, and they cannot fail to hear all that is going on. The fittings of the Courts are plain and substantial, uniformly-of light-coloured oak, which ought to have been varnished, as it must otherwise soon get a dirty and grimy appearance. The distinctive names of the nineteen Courts lave not yet been affixed to the doors, but the mode of identifying them has been determined. The largest two, at the north end of the Court of Appeal, under the names "Appeal Court I." and "Appeal"



THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE: QUEEN'S BENCH, COURT IX.

Court II." One will be called "The Lord Chief Justice Court II." One will be called "The Lord Chief Justice of England's Court," in which Lord Coleridge will sit. Nine Courts will be called "Queen's Bench Court I.," "Queen's Bench Court II.," and so on. Four will be called Chancery Courts, and similarly numbered. Two will be called "Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Courts I. and II." The remaining Court will be called "The Lord Chancellor's Court." Official notice has been given that all the law-books and papers must be removed from the Courts at Westminster and be deposited in the new Courts not later than Saturday, Jan. 6. Our view of the interior of Queen's Bench Court IX. does not show the Judge's Bench, as it looks the other way, towards the public Judge's Bench, as it looks the other way, towards the public

### THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The highest office in the Established Church of England, accompanied by the highest peerage of the "Lords Spiritual," of this Realm, giving to its holder precedence of dignity next after the Queen's kindred, and immediately above the Lord High Chancellor, has been filled up, after the vacancy created by the death of the Most Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, D.D. It has been accepted by the Right Rev. Edward White Benson, D.D., who has during the past six years been Bishop of the new diocese of Truro.

by the death of the Most Rev. Archibata Campbell Pau, Ph. 16 has been accepted by the Right Rev. Edward White Benson, D.D., who has during the past six years been Bishop of the new diocese of Truro.

The new Archbishop is a son of Mr. Edward White Benson, of Birmingham, where he was born in 1829. He was educated at King Edward VL's Grammar School, Birmingham, under the Rev. James Prince Lee, first Bishop of Manchester, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where his career was rapid and successful, graduating B.A. in First Class Classics, as Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos in 1852. Proceeding to his M.A. degree in 1855, he was for some time an assistant master in Rugby School, and in 1858 was appointed head master of Wellington College, upon the occasion of its opening. While at Wellington College he received the B.D. degree in 1862, and that of D.D. in 1867, and in 1869 was appointed a prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral. Three years later he resigned the head-mastership of the college, upon being appointed Chancellor of Lincoln and a Canon Residentiary. He was examining chaplain to the Bishop of the diocese from 1873 till 1877. It may be mentioned that amongst Dr. Benson's fellow-pupils at King Edward's School, Birmingham, were Professor Westcott, one of the Company of New Testament Revisers, and the Rev. Dr. Lightfoot, the present Bishop of Durham. In 1864, a well-deserved tribute was paid to his eminent qualifications by his choice as Select Preacher of the University of Cambridge; again, in 1871, he received a similar proof of the high estimation in which he was held by the University; as also in 1876 and 1879. Dr. Benson was one of the Select Preachers at Cambridge, and in 1875-6 a Select Preacher at the sister University; From 1873 till 1877 he was hon, chaplain to her Majesty, and from 1875 till 1877 he was hon, chaplain to her Majesty, and from 1875 till 1877 he was hon, chaplain to her Majesty, and from 1875 till 1877 he was hon, chaplain to her Maj

Skipton, Yorkshire.

Dr. Benson, while Bishop of Truro, adopted the principle of employing lay help in the Church, and readily licensed zealous laymen both to read prayers and preach. He founded the Theological College at Truro, of which Chancellor Whittaker is the head. Perhaps the greatest movement in connection with the Church in Cornwall since Dr. Benson's occupation of the see of Truro was the establishment of a Church Conference, which has been held every year with increasing success. At this Conference, which was largely attended by the clergy and laity of the diocese, important Church questions were discussed. At his Lordship's suggestion also an association of Church workers was formed in every parish and district of the diocese. district of the diocese.

The Goldsmiths' Company has forwarded donations of £20 for the poor-boxes at several of the Metropolitan Police Courts.

### THE COURT.

THE COURT.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh, arrived at Osborne-yesterday week to pass Christmas. On Saturday the Queen paid her looked-for visit to Haslar Hospital, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Beatrice. The Royal party was received with due honours, and was conducted round the wards by Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby, with the chief hospital officials. After decorating the invalids with their several war medals, her Majesty returned to Osborne. In the evening the Queen gave a Christmas-tree, and herself distributed the gifts to the children of the tenantry and servants of the Royal estate in the Isle of Wight. The Rev. Canon Prothero and Mrs. and Miss Prothero were present by invitation, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household in waiting attended. Canon Prothero performed Divine service on Christmas Eve at Osborne, her Majesty, and the Royalfamily staying with her, being present. Mr. Prothero joined the Royal dinner circle. On Christmas Day the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Alfred and Princess Marie of Edinburgh were at morning service in Whippingham church. Mr. George Edward on Tucsday submitted for her Majesty's inspection the gold casket to be presented to Lord Wolseley of Cairo by the City of London. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has lunched with the Queen. In addition to the quilts sent by her Majesty to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley, two have been forwarded by Princess Christian, worked by herself. Mr. W. Fox, M.D., F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty, is appointed one of the Physicians in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Sir T. Watson, Bart., deceased; and Mr. G. O. Rees, M.D., F.R.S., to be one of the Queen's Physicians Extraordinary. Her Majesty's alms were distributed at Whitehall as usual, previous to Christmas, nearly 1200 persons receiving a sum varying from 5s. to 13s. each.

Earl and Countess Dudley gave a children The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with Prince Alfred and

Varying from 5s. to 16s. each.

Earl and Countess Dudley gave a children's afternoon Christmas party at Dudley House on the shortest day, at which the Prince land Princess of Wales were present, with Princes Albert Victor and George (who had the day before returned from Switzerland), and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales. Their Royal Highmesses arrived at Sandringham the next day; and on Saturday the usual distribution of Christmas cheer was made to those dependent upon the of Christmas cheer was made to those dependent upon the Norfolk Royal estate; all the members of the Royal family at Norfolk Royal estate; all the members of the Royal family at Sandringhan looking on, and giving kindly words to those assembled. Divine service was performed on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church by the Rev. F. Hervey, the Prince and Princess and their family being present; and on Christmas Day their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at the parish church, the Rector being assisted by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, Princes Albert Victor and George's tutor. It is stated that Prince Albert Victor will take up his residence at Oxford next term, when he will matriculate at Christ Church. A house has been taken for his Royal Highness in the Bradmore-road. has been taken for his Royal Highness in the Bradmore-road. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been to St. James's

Theatre; and the Duchess has been to the Court Theatre. The Duke of Albany was present at a concert given by Mrs. Sassoon recently, at the Public Hall, Walton-ou-Thames, in aid of the Princess Mary's Village Homes at Addlestone.

### HOME-MADE TOYS.

A very pleasant and pretty exhibition took place a day or two A very pleasant and pretty exhibition took place a day or two before Christmas at Limmer's Hotel, the proprietor of which kindly lent the use of his large dining-hall to the editor of Truth, the well-known weekly journal, for this agreeable contrivance to promote an object of charity—the distribution of toys among the poor sick children in various London hospitals and in the London workhouses. During two years past, it has been the custom of that journal to offer prizes to its readers and subscribers, or to their boys and girls, for the invention and construction of the best home-made toys; and it was further proposed to devote any gifts of money that might be invention and construction of the best home-made toys; and it was further proposed to devote any gifts of money that might be offered to the purchase of other toys, manufactured in the ordinary way, which should be given to the children in hospitals. This invitation from the editor of Truth was so well responded to, at the Christmas of 1881, that a toy was given to every one of the little patients in the London hospitals on Christmas Day of that year (numbering 1527), and some few large toys were presented for general use in certain of the hospitals. But as money continued to be sent in after the distribution had taken place, a large amount was left in the hands of the editor. It was therefore decided to devote this to the purchase of a dissolving view apparatus, with slides, and to lend it to the hospitals, workhouses, and various other charities for exhibition. Judging from the manner in which the different institutions have borrowed the lantern, and the requests now institutions have borrowed the lantern, and the requests now continually received for the loan of it, the purchase seems to have been highly appreciated. The toys which were distributed in that year were on exhibition at the Marlborough Rooms. It was thought that this year the distribution might be extended to the unfortunate children in the various London workhouses. This anticipation has been fully borne out by

the subscriptions received to purchase the toys that were last

the subscriptions received to purchase the toys that were last week in the exhibition. There are, altogether, 1626 children in the London Hospitals at the present time, and 3755 in the workhouses, making a total of 5381. Each of these children will be presented with a toy, and, in addition, each of the hospitals and each of the workhouses will receive two or three large and useful toys for the general use of the inmates.

The most interesting part of the exhibition consisted of the home-made toys, many of which showed great ingenuity and cleverness. Some of these are represented in our page of Illustrations. We would direct particular attention to the Doll Nellie, which gained the first prize for dolls; and it may be added that this young lady was furnished with a very complete wardrobe, her bundle containing above twenty articles of feminine wearing apparel, including changes of dress for indoor and outdoor wear, and a change of under-clothing. Another attractive object in the Exhibition was "the Cake of Cakes," which was a gift from Messrs. Harris and Co., of Upper George-street; it was 12 ft. in circumference, made of Scottish shortbread; and its top surface was divided into twelve compartments, each containing a wise or kindly old Scottish proverb, fairly inscribed in letters of orange-peel. The miniature models of cottages, gardens, railways, and ships, that of a lawn-tennis party, the figures of animals and horsemen, and Truth's own magic lantern, will be noticed in our page of drawings. Among the donors were Mr. E. R. Tachell, Mr. H. J. Patteson, Mr. H. Stuart, Sir P. Felis, Mrs. Nottage, and Mr. T. Smith; but Truth will publish a full account this week. and Mr. T. Smith; but Truth will publish a full account this

SHAKSPEARE IN THE STUDY AND ON THE STAGE.

SHAKSPEARE IN THE STUDY AND ON THE STAGE.

What arts has the reader of Shakspeare to set against the perpetual stimulus of the actor's mental powers by the exercise of his calling? asks Mr. Henry Irving, in an article on "Shakspeare on the Stage and in the Study," in the January number of Good Words. "Granted that it is impossible to realise a Shakspeare character, the actor may yet suggest beauties not evolved in the study, or clear away doubts which strike the reader as insurmountable. With his mind at a white heat, when new sparks of frenzy, new ideas, and illustrations are struck from it by the intellectual collision with his fellow-players, has the actor no special advantage over a student of even the finest perceptions? An eloquent look, a speaking gesture, or a suggestive pause, may be worth an infinity of foot-notes. One of the greatest charms to the spectator is to watch the by-play of the actor, to see the poison of Iago's devilry stealing into Othello's soul, to observe the gradations of passion, the transition of undoubting love into the slow agony of misgiving, and the frenzy of despuir. How is the reader to realise in his mind's eye what is actually depicted on the actor's face? Can he 'in a fiction, in a dream of passion, force his soul so to his own conceit, that from her working' he can evolve all the features of a fine stage picture? see the great Casar, perturbed by presentiments of doom, or watch the coming of the tragedy in the looks of Brutus, Cassius, and Casca? Coleridge said that seeing Edmund Kean act was 'like reading Shakspeare by flashes of lightning.' Voltaire was amazed at the pathos of one of his own scenes, revealed to him by the voice of Le Kain; and it is no exaggeration, as Sir Theodoro Martin says, to suppose that Shakspeare might have felt in the same way, had he heard the 'Prithee undo this button!' of Garrick in 'Lear,' or the 'Fool! fool! fool! of Edmund Kean, Macready, and other players scarcely less eminent did to illuminate Shakspeare, we have learned from the records

The latest additions to Madame Tussaud's exhibition in Baker-street are portrait models of the Prince of Wales and Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Alison.

In an exhibition of Italian Art which was opened in Glasgow yesterday week an unusual and highly successful effort has been made in the acquisition of notable loans. The Times states that the works of art contributed to the exhibition are, indeed, of higher average than has ever before been exhibited out of London. When we state that the bulk of the objects consists of splendid original drawings by the great masters, consists of splendid original drawings by the great masters, engravings by Marc Antonio, an important series of quattro and cinque-cento medals, fine Italian bronzes and majolica ware, rich textile fabrics, and embroideries of the Renaissance, splendid damascened and chiselled armour, including the most magnificent specimen in existence—her Majesty's Cellini shield from Windsor castle—it will be seen that this assembiage of art treasures is really rather of national than local importance. Probably it is scarcely known that Glasgow possesses a gallery of pictures, the property of the city, which unquestionably embraces the most important series of works by the ancient masters out of London. Among these pictures, amounting to about 120 in number, all genuine and authentic works of great Italian, Flemish, and Dutch masters, may be specified a chefd'œuvre of Giorgione, one of the most important works out of Italy, and other scarcely less important works.

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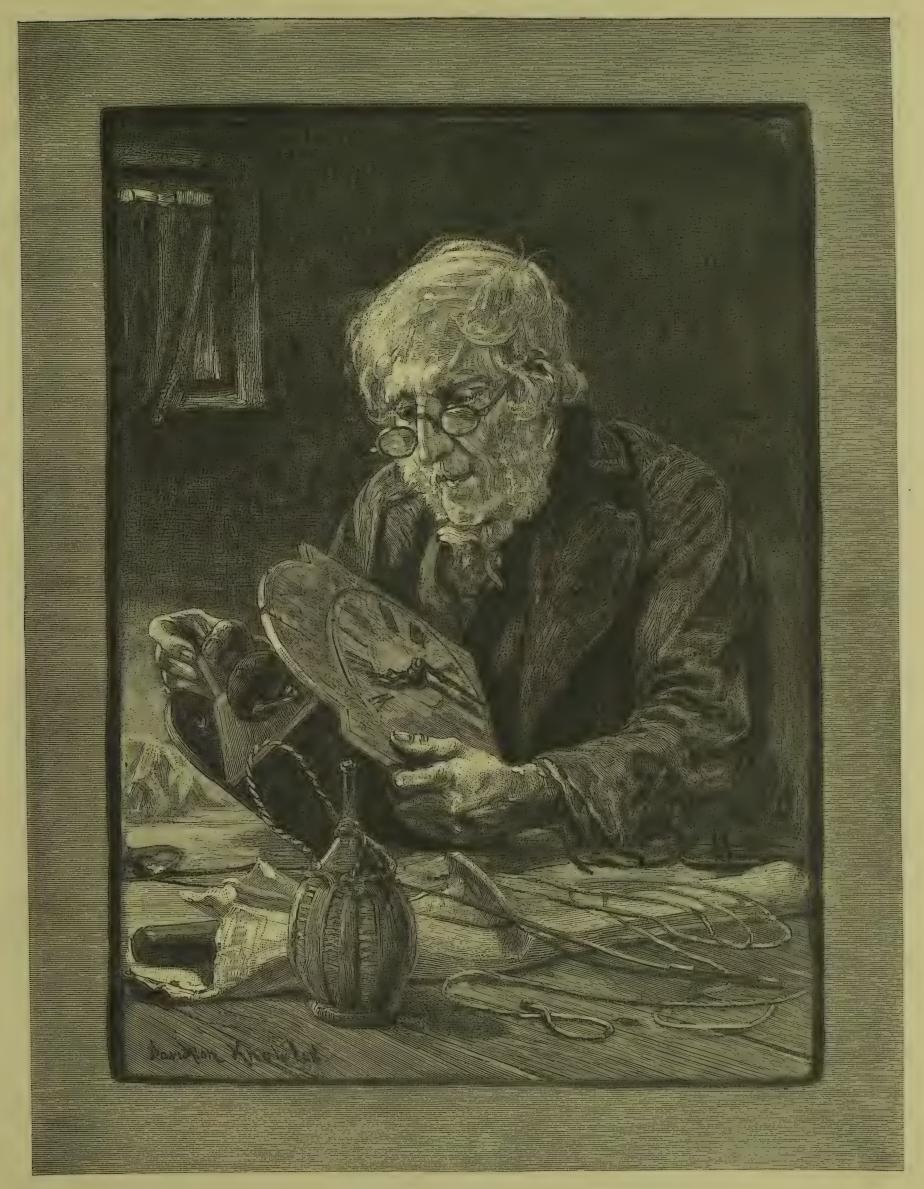
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period, one of the successive measured parts by which individual existence is commonly reckoned. The past is not dead, nor will it, as the poet has said, consent to "bury its dead"; and, with all its sorrowful and mortifying experiences, those of wrong that we may have done, or said, or thought, or felt, as well as of wrong that we may have suffered from others, it is good for us not wholly to forget—not so, but to remember and forgive, and trust to be forgiven. But as for the future, the New Year of to-morrow—and we know not whether few or many will be the to-morrows and the future years for us—a spirit of hopeful resolution and

alacrity is more becoming, and more profitable to the old, not less than to the young. As Carlyle has sung, after Goethe:—

The Future hides in it
Gladness and sorrow;
We press still thorough,
Nought that abides in it
Daunting us—Onward!

While there is life—and who knows the true source of life, that its utter cessation may be certainly affirmed?—there is hope and some little power of action, or at least of aspiration and affection, which are the better part of life to man-

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SPINAROSA SOAP is absolute perfection and completely neutral, made from the finest Olive Oil, and perfumed with the colour of this delightful flower. Sold in Boxes, containing three tabets, at 3s. per Box. VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

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PRESERVES TREETH AND GUMS TO OLD AGE.
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kind. Let the spirit be willing to do right, the heart go forth in unselfish desires and regards for the welfare of others, the mind be raised to that which is noblest and most divine, and then will the decay of bodily vigour be felt only as a temporal inconvenience. There is an expression of serene and chastened cheerfulness in the face of this old man, whom the Artist represents employed in overhauling his faithful clock on New-Year's Eve, which convinces us that he is one who has learned the great moral lesson; and the few years which learned the great moral lesson; and the few years which remain to him on earth will be far happier than those of his

### NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

Two volumes, filled for the most part with scandalous stories concerning crowned heads, Princes and Princesses, men and women of high rank, and low rank, and no rank, have been published under the somewhat inappropriate title of Court Life Below Stairs: by J. Fitzgerald Molloy (Hurst and Blackett), and will, no doubt, fulfil their purpose of attracting and gratifying a host of those readers whose favourite form of literature is the private history of disreputable public characters. For disreputable, unfortunately, is not at all too strong an epithet to apply, so far as their domestic life is concerned, to their Majesties King George I. and King George II., who are the most prominent personages in the volumes under consideration, and to the majority of their relatives and intimates who occupy positions only a little less conspicuous in the same two volumes. The style of writing accords admirably with the subject of the contents; the writer keeps well down to the level of common gossip; there is no affectation, as there is most assuredly no involuntary display, of literary dignity or grace, and the absence of all pedantry, especially of the grammatical purist's sort, which goes so ill with tittle-tattle, may be inferred from the following sentence (vol. ii., p. 292):—

"It was only a day or two before his death that the King was by accident brought close to one whom (sic), had he seen her, must have reminded him of earlier days." At the same time, the writer adopts a tone of high moral superiority, treats most gracious majesties as condescendingly as a showman might treat his marionettes, sneers at the ignorance, the mental incapacity, the foibles, and the immoralities of royal and titled personages, and leaves it to be gathered from his manner that, if it were not for his earnest desire to instruct and entertain the public, he would never have defiled himself by touching titled personages, and leaves it to be gathered from his manner that, if it were not for his earnest desire to instruct and entertain the public, he would never have defiled himself by touching such pitchy characters. He is not too proud, however, to tell over again all the old stories and repeat all the old jokes, from the "j'aurai des maîtresses," with which a blunderheaded King tried to console his dying wife, to the unseemly jest which the irrepressible Mr. Selwyn made about the inhumanity of allowing a hatchet-faced lady to obtrude her suggestive countenance upon the political prisoners of "the forty-five." Reminiscences of such reigns as those of the first two Georges, with their graceless selves and their vulgar forty-five." Reminiscences of such reigns as those of the first two Georges, with their graceless selves and their vulgar mistresses, might be allowed to remain with advantage, perhaps, in as general oblivion as possible; but, if they must be revivified and republished, it is not easy to see why the publication should be called "Court Life Below Stuirs," which ought to mean the life, not of the Georges and their mistresses, but of the "Jeameses" and their mistresses in another sense of the word.

Very few remarks are necessary to introduce so deserving a book as The Phynodderree, and other Legends of the Isle of Man, by Edward Callow (J. Dean and Son), to the notice of all whom it may chiefly concern. Let it be observed, in the first place, that the volume is not only externally handsome but internally embellished, as well as invested with additional instructive value, by a profuse number of illustrations of various kinds, pretty, graceful, curious, interesting, fanciful, grotesque. The volume, in the next place, is a contribution to that most delightful and useful accumulation of literature called folk-lore. The contents of the volume are intended principally, as may be gathered from the dedication, for the edification and entertainment of children; but there are many adults for when be gathered from the dedication, for the edification and enter-tainment of children; but there are many adults for whom fairy tales have little less, if not more, charm than for children. There are four "legends"; the first is "a tale of fairy love," showing how a lovely mortal maiden was involuntarily the successful rival of the most beautiful she among the fairies, and how the offence of so succeeding was atoned for; the second gives an account of the manner in which a certain second gives an account of the manner in which a certain silver cup became a part of the sacred plate belonging to a certain church, an account which reflects the highest credit upon "the cloth," as regards observance of the injunction to be "wise as scrpents and harmless as doves;" the third contains some "things not generally known" about King Olave the Second and his sword, to which King Arthur's celebrated Excalibur was probably some kind of relation; the fourth reveals some secrets connected with the history of St. Trinion's Church. The book is certainly calculated to effect the double purpose cherished by the author; to present the legends in so enter-The book is certainly calculated to effect the double purpose cherished by the author; to present the legends in so entertaining a shape as to preserve them from oblivion in the first place, and, in the second, to excite in the reader a desire to visit the beautiful Isle of Man. Particular attention may be requested for the illustration (p. 71) representing "the witches' conclave": the appropriate mixture of the really weird and of the burlesque is seldom so well attained. And now a word or two on a different matter. On the titlepage is a something representing, presumably, the arms, or rather "legs," of Man; and there is an accompanying inscription in Latin, Man; and there is an accompanying inscription in Latin, printed in very large letters: "quocunque jaceris, stabit," or "stabit, quocunque jaceris." There is no such Latin word as "jaceris," which is evidently a misprint, or the Irish form, of "jeceris;" and the obvious meaning of the expression is that the figure round which the words are printed "will stand, however or in whatever direction you throw it." The mistake may be as old as the "arms" or "legs" of Man, but it certainly is a mistake; and it is made the more ludicrous by the largeness of the type

The character of Lord Macaulay may be said to be written on the surface. There are no depths to sound, no difficult heights to climb, in describing what he was and what he did. Macaulay: by J. Cotter Morison (Macmillan and Co.), is the latest and one of the ablest contributions to the series of "English Men of Letters." It was fitting that Mr. Morison, whose chief study is history, should have undertaken the critical biographies of Gibbon and Macaulay. He is an admirable writer. His style is luminous without mannerism, and he possesses the largeness of sympathy which enables him to appreciate whatever is great in literature and noble in character. No biographer could do higher justice to the generous nature of Macaulay or to his consummate gifts as an orator and man of letters. In early life the conflict of party politics destroyed "the tender bloom of his mmd," but, in the author's judgment, his natural aptitude was rather oratorical than literary. He observes that neither Russell nor Derby, Palmerston nor Melbourne, was so well endowed as Macaulay with the qualities of a great party leader, and doubts if he would have yielded either to Peel or Lord Beaconsfield had his opportunities been equal to theirs. Macaulay, like Southey, was too fond, perhaps, of books. Mr. Morison calls his passion for reading immoderate. He would no doubt have been a deeper thinker if he had read less and reflected The character of Lord Macaulay may be said to be written on doubt have been a deeper thinker if he had read less and reflected

more: but his nature was not meditative, and his vast knowledge of books supplied him with the very materials needed by a scenic writer of history; and we question, considering his purpose in literature, which was not that of a philosophical historian, whether he did want, as Mr. Morison suggests, "a due sense of the relative importance of books and studies." Mr. Morison does discriminative justice to the famous Essays and History, though possibly too much excuse is made for Macaulay as a party writer and as an author who cared more to make his splendly progress offerties than to tell the awaret truth. to make his splendid pages effective than to tell the exact truth. On this point Mr. Morison appears a little contradictory. In one place he writes that Macaulay had a punctilious regard for truth, and in another that his love of truth was relatively feeble. The latter observation is made in connection with the "Lays," and the writer asks, with great gravity, whether the production of these "mere fancy pictures" was a worthy occupation for a serious scholar, and whether we can imagine Grote, or Mommsen, or Freeman engaged in such a way without a certain sense of degradation? The reply is obvious. Allowing for the moment, which Mr. Morison does not, that Macaulay was a poet as well as an historian, it is clear that in writing the famous "Lays" he was governed by the laws of poetry, and not by those of history. If he tried to be historical, or thought he was historical, the mistake was venial: enough that he succeeded in writing admirable ballads. We have not space to discuss the question whether Macaulay was a poet, but we cannot accept Mr. Morison's argument as a proof that he was not. Quantity as well as quality has, he says, to be considered, to make his splendid pages effective than to tell the exact truth. cannot accept Mr. Morison's argument as a proof that he was not. Quantity as well as quality has, he says, to be considered, and he thinks that when Johnson called Gray a barren rascal he implied in coarse language a truth of some importance. With all respect for Mr. Morison, we think it one of Johnson's glaring critical blunders. A single exquisite work of art proves its maker to be an artist, and the perfect lyrics of a Collins or a Gray, few in number though they be, have fixed them in a high place among the poets of their country. The little volume teems with points worthy of discussion, but our readers will need no assistance in discovering them. That the book is a fine piece of literary workmanship will be universally acknowledged.

READING THE STORY OF "CINDERELLA" That is what comes of seeing our beautiful Christmas Picture, engraved and printed in colours from the notable painting by engraved and printed in colours from the notable painting by Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., in which the sweet youngest sister appears, with her broom lying idle beside her, to be musing on the delights of the dance with a princely partner at the Court ball, thanks to the good Fairy who helps all pretty girls—and other girls, too, if they are disposed to do their duty. This is not exactly what Shakspeare would call being "in maiden meditation, fancy-free;" the small maiden here found sitting with her story-books in the conservatory seems to have her fancy bound very fast indeed; but to behold the found sitting with her story-books in the conservatory seems to have her fancy bound very fast indeed; but to behold the flush of pleasure on her fair countenance might reward sufficiently the labours and costs of all employed in getting up the yearly supply of illustrated tales for Christmas, of which publications we have lately noticed enough to satisfy the present demand. She is perfectly happy in the world of imaginative romance till bed-time, having been left at home while her Mamma and elder sisters are gone out to a grown-up dinner party; she does not really want a "Fairy Godmother" to come and bring her a robe of white satin trimmed with lace, diamond necklace and bracelets, a pair of glass slippers (they were vair, or fur, not verre, in the original with lace, diamond necklace and bracelets, a pair of glass slippers (they were vair, or fur, not verre, in the original French), and a miniature coach, with servants of proportionate size, to visit the festive halls of dazzling splendour. Every little girl has heard of such gay entertainments; as Colonel Seccombe remarks, in his recent version of the old story—Cinderella, of course, would have liked to go too; She was asked, like themselves, as the sisters both knew; But they treated her wishes with utter disdain, And the child was too gentle and sweet to complain. Though their harshness and selfshness gave her much pain; And when the night came, the yeang girl did her part In helping her sisters to make themselves smart.

Good little Cinderella, as we all know, had her reward for

Good little Cinderella, as we all know, had her reward for Good little Cinderella, as we all know, had her reward for this meck behaviour; and when, having returned at midnight from the grand party at the Royal Palace, she received her wicked old sisters coming home at a later hour, and overheard their talk about it, and the ball to be given next day—

"Won't you take me to-morrow! I'm longing to go," Slyly asked Cinderella. They both shouted "No! The idea, indeed! a young hussy like you

To think about balls? and besides, who's to do
The work of the house? Come, be off, miss, to bed;
Balls, indeed! You deserve a good smack of the head.

If ever you mention the subject again,
You'il get your ears boxed pretty soundly; that's plain."

This degree of domestic tyramby and injustice could not be

You'll get your ears boxed pretty soundly; that's plain."

This degree of domestic tyranny and injustice could not be tolerated any longer by the beneficant powers of Fairy-land. By this time, we may be sure, the child reading in the conservatory has got near the end of the fascinating tale. She has learnt all that happened on the second night of the ball; how Cinderella lingered beyond the lawful time, and ran away in such haste, bereft of her fine attire, that one glass slipper was left to fall into the hands of the enamoured young Prince. How the King and Oneen sent round to every house in town How the King and Queen sent round to every house in town, to find the wearer of the wonderful glass slipper. How it proved to be fit for no foot but that of fair Cinderella.

d to be, fit for no foot but that of fair Cinderella.

And then, as they stared, from her pocket she drew
And untied a small parcel, and there in their view,
Without the least doubt, was the other small shoe,
Which she also put on; and then, strange to relate,
A Princess they saw, in her bright robes of state;
Peerless beauty she stood in the midst of them all,
In the dress that she wore the last night of the ball!
The sisters were speechless, and trembled with dread,
As thoughts rose in their minds of the life she had led,
Beneath their harsh rule; so they fell on their knees,
And asked for her pardon. She set them at ease,
Kissed them both, and informed them they'd nothing to fear;
The herald bowed low, for 'twas perfectly clear
The lady before him was destined to wear
A crown, as the wife of the King's son and heir.
You may be very sure, when the Prince heard the news,
He fluttered with joy, from his head to his shoes.
He offered his hand, and the love of his life,
And she didn't refuse to become his young wife.
The wedding was splendid; and chroniclers say
They were happy together for many a day.

### "THE WILD SWANS."

To the original of this charming illustration of one of the most charming of the "Fairy Tales" of Hans Andersen, the painter, Mr. John Scott, appended, when the picture was in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, the following extract, which we cannot do better than reproduce in order to recall the fanciful incident depicted:-

"Yes, take me with you," said Ella. Then they spent the whole night in weaving a net with the pliant willows. . . Ella laid herself down on the net, and when the sun rose, and her brothers again became wild swans, . . . they flew up to the clouds with their dear sister. . One of the swans roated over her head, so that his broad wings might shade her.

It is only just to add that this picture evinces that the artist has made a marked advance. It is obvious that the subject presented uncommon problems for solution. The intricate composition is, however, wellordered, and the difficulties of drawing, foreshortening and effect, are surmounted with great skill.

### SHAKSPEARE SILHOUETTES.

There are many scrupulous people who think it almost as wrong to turn into jest the smallest scrap of Shakspeare language, as to make a travesty of the words of Scripture. The wrong to turn into jest the smallest scrap of Shakspeare language, as to make a travesty of the words of Scripture. The greatest of English literary classics, they contend, meaning the Immortal Bard, should not be trifled with in this frivolous and sacrilegious manner. His phrases are no less than oracles, full of the divine adlatus of poetic inspiration. To make a pun on these is worse than "picking a pocket"; it is more like robbing the altar of a church. Now, we do not go that length; with all our love and admiration of Shakspeare, which ought to stop, as Ben Jonson said of it, "on this side of idolatry." The trick of playing with incidental expressions in the text of his plays, especially those which might bear a double meaning, and such as may now seem quaint or obsolete, was begun many years ago. When, after the notorious exposure of the Sheffield grinders' Trade Union conspiracy, three of those learned judges of Borough Sessions Courts, who are officially styled Recorders, were sent to hold an inquiry, we saw their portraits in Punch. "O, the recorders!" was the motto, beneath, taken from that scene in which Hamlet speaks of the entrance of certain musicians, with instruments, then called by that name, resembling fifes or flutes. This was not a bad specimen of the kind of joke, which our Comic Artist, in his Silhouettes or black Shadow-Figures, has taken the liberty to carry on. "Hamlet," as the reader will see, continues to afford some tolerable sport for the amusing parodist and caricaturist. "The play's the thing," says that deep-designing Prince of Denmark, "wherewith I'll catch the conscience of the King." Such a play, with such a despairing heroine and two such terrific warriors, all boots and swords, cocked-hats and peacock feathers, might indeed be very catching, not to speak of the fire-shovel and the coal-scuttle, which add such a realistic feature to the stage performance. The audience—vainly using an ear-trumpet, can be counted in the audience of the fire-shovel and the coal-scuttle, which add such a realistic feature to the stage performance. The audience, old and young, from the deaf great-grandfather—if a deaf person, vainly using an ear-trumpet, can be counted in the audience—to the baby shricking and kicking with delight, are manifestly caught by this "play." And, in the pantomime displayed above, it must be admitted that the performances of "those that play your clowns," to quote another remark of Prince Hamlet's, do not lack the proper display of grotesque extravagance in attitudes and gestures; from him who tumbles sitting into the infant's cradle, to him who stuffs a roast turkey into his breeches' pocket, leaving the head and neck, and the chain of sausages, to dangle at each side. Harlequin and his fair companion are presently at hand, of course; but our sympathy with the pathetic frenzy of poor Ophelia is too rudely shocked by a wilful misuse of her simple saying, "There's fennel for you, and Columbine." The jocular Artist is hereby requested not to do that again. We are still content to bear him company around the marginal groups of figures on the same diverting page. Every reader of Shakspeare will recollect how coarsely and vilely Iago, in his first talk with Roderigo, pretends to ridicule the observation that Desdemona is a lady "of most blessed conditions." "Blessed fig's end!" he exclaims, with an allusion to the most vulgar of Italian jests; "blessed pudding!" But the young people at their Christmas andy "of most blessed conditions." "Blessed fig's end!" he exclaims, with an allusion to the most valgar of Italian jests; "blessed pudding!" But the young people at their Christmas dinner, who hail the entrance of the cook, bringing in her hands the favourite dish, the crowning glory of a seasonable feast, may be supposed to break forth in a most vociferous blessing, as Burns did at sight of the Scottish haggis:—

Fair fa' thy honest, soppie face.

Fair fa' thy honest, sonsie face, Great chieftain o' the Pudding race! Aboon them a' ye tak yer place!

Fair fa' thy honest, sonsie face,
Great chieftain o' the Pudding race!
Aboon them a' ye tak yer place!
And we shall not, for our own share, forbid this hearty benediction, since the Lancet has now declared Christmas pudding to be wholesome food, in the opinion of the medical faculty. The bibulous excess, on the contrary, which has reduced four out of six gentlemen, on "a heavy night," to the most disgraceful condition of drunkenness, shall by no means have our approval; it is not at all "blessed," and, as poor Joe said of the London' churchyard, we should "rather think it was tothered." In his extract from "The Merry Wives of Windsor," represented below, our Artist correctly quotes "mine host of the Garter" as accosting the French physician, Dr. Caius, with the familiar address, "Bully Doctor." It is worth noticing that this applauding use of the word, though long since forgotten in England, is still current in America by the token of "Bully for you." The Doctor, however, who seems here to play the bully, in the modern sense, with two frightened little boys, is no physician, but a schoolmaster like Sir Hugh Evans in the same play, or more like the Wackford Squeers of a humourist only second to Shakspeare. We pass next that most romantic and poetical of plays, "The Tempest," in which Ferdinand, after the shipwreck, as he wanders along the unknown shore, hears the mystic music of Ariel's song. "I have followed it," says he to himself, "or it hath drawn me rather. But'tis gone. No, it begins again!" This soliloquy is fairly applied to the less agreeable experiences of a single gentleman abed in his lodgings, whose sleep is untimely disturbed by "the Waits," plying their instruments of torture, a fife and a trombome, immediately beneath his chamber window. The tragedy of "Macbeth" has to answer for two of the subjects which are ludicrously misrepresented at the opposite side of the page. Everybody must remember the scene at Dunsinane Castle, shortly before the fated march of Birnaum Wood to that place, when a "crea thou that goose look?" would seem a natural question from the least irascible of masters, if the messenger had come back, from an errand to the Christmas poulterer's, with such a wretched-looking bird as is shown in the Silhouette. It would be a disgrace to the managers of any Goose Club, in our judgment, to distribute, as Macbeth says, "ten thousand geese" among its members, if their quality were such as this. In the same passage, as part of the same scolding of the identical "whey-face," he is bidden to prick his cheeks and redden them with blood. "Thou lily-livered boy!" says the contemptuous tyrant of Scotland; and this may be deemed a fitting address for one of the modern asthetic worshippers of the lily, whose tribe have been cruelly satirised of late, in "Patience" and in "The Colonel," quite as much as they could ever possibly have deserved. "She dances featly," borrowed from the bystanders' praise of Perdita, in "A Winter's Tale," has no aquiyocal meaning, but is said in sober truth, and makes a pleasant finish to our comment upon these merry shadows, distortions from the known Shakspearian text.

Professor Tyndall gave on Thursday, at the Royal Institution, the first of a course of six lectures adapted to a juvenile auditory on "Light and the Eye."

The Mayor of Penzance has received a letter from Sir Philip Owen stating that the Prince of Wales will allow a portion of his Indian presents to be shown at the forthcoming Art-Exhibition at Penzance, and stating that his Royal Highness took much interest in the project for the erection of a permanent Art-Museum for that town.



THE WILD SWANS.
FROM THE PICTURE BY J. SCOTT.



THE STORY OF "CINDERELLA." FROM THE PICTURE BY MARY L. GOW.

### OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT ASHBROOK

The Right Hon. Henry Jeffrey, sixth Viscount Ashbrook, and Baron of Castle Dur-



row, in the Peerage of Ireland, died at his seat in Queen's nis seat in Queen's County on the 14th inst. He was born March 26, 1829, the cldest son of Henry Jeffrey, fifth Viscount, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Sir John Robinson, Bart., of Rokeby Hall. in of Rokeby Hall, in the county of Louth;

the county of Louth; was educated at Eton, and served for some years in the Army, having retired as Captain. During his father's lifetime he acted as High Sheriff of Queen's County, and in 1871 inherited the peerage honours. His Lordship married, Sept. 4, 1860, Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. J. F. Abington, of Esher, in Surrey, whom he divorced in 1877. As he had no issue, the title devolves on his brother, the Hon. William Spencer Flower, now seventh Viscount Ashbrook, who is married to Augusta Madeline Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr. George Marton, of Capern Wray Hall, Lancashire.

### THE PRINCESS OF CAPUA.

THE PRINCESS OF CAPUA.

Penelope, Princess of Capua, whose death is just announced, was second daughter of Grice Smyth, of Ballynatray, in the county of Waterford, a landed proprietor and county gentleman of high position, descended from Sir Percy Smyth, of Ballynatray, a distinguished Cavalier, who was appointed Military Governor of Youghal in 1645. In the year 1836 Miss Penelope Smyth was married to H.R.H. Charles Ferdinand Bourbon, Prince of Capua, brother of the King of the Two Sicilies, and by him (who died April 22, 1862) had one son, Francisco Ferdinand Carlo, Prince of Capua, and one daughter, Vittoria Augusta Penelope. Vittoria Augusta Penelope.

### DEAN CLOSE.

The Very Rev. Francis Close, D.D., late Dean of Carlisle, died at Penzance, on the 18th inst., aged eighty-five. This distinguished churchman, the last surviving leader of the old Evangelical party, was the youngest son of the Rev. Henry Jackson Close, Rector of Bentworth, Hants; graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1820, and shortly after entered holy orders. For thirty years, 1826 to 1856, he was Vicar of Cheltenham, and, during that lengthened period, exercised a beneficent influence in the sphere of his labours. To him Cheltenham owes churches and training schools, and the College there was much assisted in its establishment by the excellent clergyman whose death we record. In 1856, he became Dean of Carlisle, but retired in 1881, when age and infirmity pressed upon him. pressed upon him.

pressed upon him.

MR. RALPH ETWALL.

Mr. Ralph Etwall, formerly M.P. for Andover, died on the 15th inst., aged seventy-eight. He was son of Mr. Ralph Etwall, of Andover, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Bird, of Snoddington, Hants; graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, was a magistrate for Hampshire, and sat in the Liberal interest for Andover from 1831 to 1847. In 1832 his vote was given for the Reform Bill.

### ADMIRAL MONTAGU.

ADMIRAL MONTAGU.

Admiral John William Montagu, of Wilcot Manor and Stowell Lodge, county Wilts, whose death occurred at Seend Manor House, Wilts, on the 12th inst., at the great age of ninety-two, was senior Admiral on the retired list. He was born on Jan. 18, 1790, and entered the Navy at the commencement of the present century. As midshipman on board the Captain, in 1806, he witnessed the capture, in the Bay of Biscay, of the French frigate Le Président. While in the Cerberus, he was engaged in several gallant boat actions in the Mediterranean.

Atterwards as Lieutenant in the Revenge, flag-ship of Sir French frigate Le Président. While in the Cerberus, he was cuguged in several gallant boat actions in the Mediterranean. Afterwards, as Lieutenant in the Revenge, flag-ship of Sir John Gore, he served at the blockade of Venice and the capture of Corfu. He attained the rank of Commander in 1814, and commanded the Cadmus and Brisk sloops. In 1820, after cruising in company with the Royal yachts, in attendance upon King (teorge the Fourth, his Majesty sent for him on board his yacht, and, presenting him to the First Lord of the Admiralty, requested that he should be posted, as a personal favour to himself. After four years' service in the East Indies, in command of the Crocodile, he was employed from November, 1830, until March, 1841, in the Britannia and the Queen as Flag Captain to Admiral Sir E. Codrington, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth. He became Rear-Admiral (on the retired list) in 1852, and Admiral, April 27, 1863. Admiral Montagu was the second son of Admiral Sir George Montagu, G.C.B., by Charlotte, daughter and coheiress of George Wroughton, Esq., of Wilcot. He was thus, collaterally, a member of the Ducal House of Manchester, being a descendant of the Hon. James Montagu, son of the first Earl. He married, in 1840, Isabella Elizabeth, daughter of Charles George Beauclerk, Esq., of St. Leonard's Forest, Sussex, great-grandson of the first Duke of St. Alban's. On the death of his elder brother, in 1871, Admiral Montagu succeeded to the residential estates of Wilcot and Stowell, Wilts. His only surviving children are Annie Diana and Emily Stuart, the former of whom is married to the Rev. W. F. Dashwood Lang, of Instow Rectory, Devon.

## We have also to record the deaths of-

Surgeon-General John Gibbons, C.B., in Dublin, aged fifty-tht. He served in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. Major-General Hale Young Wortham, retired Royal agineers, on the 21st inst., aged eighty-eight; an old Peninsular officer, having the war medals for San Sebastian,

Orthes, and Toulouse.

General William Hassall Eden, Colonel 2nd Battalion (the Cameronians) Scottish Rilles (late 90th Regiment), aged eighty-two. He entered the Army in 1814, and was appointed Colonel 90th Foot in 1862.

Lady Ward (Emily Elizabeth), widow of Sir Henry G. Ward, G.C.M.G., second daughter of Sir John E. Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton, Northumberland, on the 19th inst., at

Bart., of Capheaton, Northumberland, on the 19th inst., at Hampton Court Palace, aged eighty-four.

The Hon. and Rev. Richard Ashburnham, M.A., brother of the Earl of Ashburnham, on the 8th inst., at Combs Rectory, aged thirty-four. He was fourth son of Bertram, fourth Earl of Ashburnham, by Catherine Charlotte, his wife, daughter of George Baillie, of Jerviswood, Lanarkshire, and sister of George, tenth Earl of Haddington.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, at San Remo, in the Riviera, on the 8th inst. She was of an artistic family, her father and elder brother having both been prominent artists. She made her

brother having both been prominent artists. She made her first appearance as an exhibitor in the Royal Academy in 1838, and in 1863 she was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, to which she was a frequent and effective contributor. Her husband was for some time Consul at Tangiers, where Mrs. Murray found much picturesque sketching material. She was one of the founders of the Society of Female Artists, and frequently contributed to that

### CHESS.

CHESS.

DWC (Barnaul, Siberia).—The games are interesting, and shall have early attention. JR (Edinburgh).—Look at No. 2026 again.

MB (Swanssa).—We are greatly obliged for the trouble you have taken: the stories have been often told, however, and are well known in chess circles.

FY (Ryde).—The problem by M. Ehrenstein was a republication, and was, no doubt known to some of our widely-read correspondents.

ET (Bath).—Thanks; we are always glad to hear from you.

FF B (Matlock Bath).—We congratulate you on the appearance of your chess column, and are obliged for the "slips."

EE H.—In No. 2024 Elack has a good answer to 1, Q to R 6th in 1. Kt takes P.

Hereward (Oxford).—Many clever solvers failed with No. 2023, chiefly, we venture to think, because the expert undervalues a two-move problem.

WARTIS.—We answered your question, but not so fully as we could have wished. According to Ames' "Typographical Antiquities," Caxton's "Ohess" was the first book printed in England (1474); but Twiss notes that there was a small quarbovolume of forty-one leaves in the public library at Cambridge, printed in 1488 with wooden types. Caxton was the first printer who used metal types in England.

FS S (Barking).—We do not think that single copies of our Number for Sept. 18, 1838, can be obtained, but you can ascertain by writing to the publisher.

NF (Clitton).—The game is very acceptable. Thanks.

GA N (Cheltenham).—A very ingenious coup, and quite sufficient to win. We shall forward your note to the losing player.

GA (City Club).—Accept our cordial thanks for your constant attention.

Conuser Sourtions of Problem Nos. 2013 and 2020 received from F H Willis (Bombay) and S Subramania (Madras).

Correct February of the content of the

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2023 received from B H C (Salisbury), Henry Gibert, E H. H. Youssoufian (Constantinople), P S Shenele, Norbert de Cramer (Smyrna), W Biddle, T Carroll, and Emile Frau.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2024 received from F Johnston, R R (Camberwell), Jumbo, and P S Shenele.

Dumbo, and P S Shenels NO. 2025 received from F Johnston, a la (canderwell) Jumbo, and P S Shenels No. 2025 received from II B, Cant, New Forest, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, G S Oldfield, A Wigmore, Aaron Harper, W Hillier, C W Milsom, H Blacklock, D W Kell, Jupiter Junior, W Warren, A W Scrutton, G W Law, Nerina, Ben Nevis, L Wyman, S Loundes, R L Southwell, S Bullen, E Casella (Paris), L Falcon (Antwerp), M Thipping, H K Awdry, A M Forter, M O'Halloran, Otto Fulder (Ghent), W Dewse, T Waters, An Old Hand, B H O (Salisbury), Alpha, F Johnston, T Brandreth, R H Brooks, F B Grant, F S Shenels, I Stebbing, Granta, E E H, Smutch, Shadforth, James Pikhigton, H Z (Hanchester), Harry Springthorpe, A C Hunt, T R D, J Hands, E L G, T Carroll, and Mann, and No Name (Et. James's square).

NOTE.—Correspondents who have sent proposed solutions of the above problem by any of 1. Q to Q 6th, will please note that Black has a good defence to that attack in Ktok 7th. After the moves! Kto K 3rd (ch), K takes B; 2. R to K 15d. Kto K 7th. on make on the third move. The answer 1. B to B 6th is 1. Kt to K 7th.

ORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2021 received from H B, Alpha, Shadforth, Ben

Sthisl, Kt to K7th.

LUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 202) received from H B, Alpha, Shadforth, J Coxe, B R Wood, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, W Hillier, A Wigma D W Kell, L Falcon (Antwern), C Darragh, G Seymeur, L Wyman, W S Lowndes, H H Noyes, G W Law, M Tipping, H Lucas, Harry Spri K Awdry, C W Milsom, A M Porter, W Dewse, S Ballen, A W Scrutt, G Fosbrooke, E Casella (Paris), Otto Fulder (Ghent), M O'Hallor, L Greenaway, A C Hunt, H Blacklock, Aaron Harper, Jupi M Colborne, Joseph Ainsworth, Alfred Robinson, W H F (Leeds), He (Eddinburgh), Donald Mackay, T Carroll (St. Neot's), J Hall, Le F Brandreth, E E H, Cart, A H Mann, F Johnston, B H O (Salisbury), James's-square), and Benjamin George.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2025.

BLACK. Kt to R 6th \* Any move WHITE.

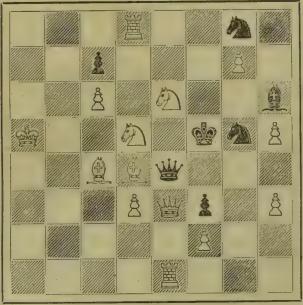
1. B to Kt 3rd

2. Q to R 8th

3. Mates accordingly.

\* If Black play I. K takes Kt, White continues with 2. Q to Q 6th (ch), and if 1. B to Q 4th, then 2. R to Q 5th (ch), mating in each case on the third move.

PROBLEM No. 2028. By FRIDESWIDE F. BEECHEY. BLACK.



White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played in the Match now in progress between Messrs. Thorold and Fedden at the Bristol and Clifton Chess Club. (Danish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. T.) BLACK (Mr. F.) | WHITE (Mr. T.) BLACK (Mr. F.)

P to K 4th P to K 4th 14. B to Kt 3rd Kt takes B

LO 12 46H	Y E'S TO DO TER OVER	ALO DIGITION AS
to Q 4th P takes P	15. P takes Kt	Kt to K 4th
to Q B 3rd P takes P	16. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd
Ithough, theoretically, the capture of	17. Q R to K sq	Q to K B 3r
second Pawn is safe enough, we prefer	18. P to K B 4th	
second Pawn is safe enough, we prefer to Q 4th as a simpler line of defence.	The right move, and well timed	
3 to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd	18.	
Kt takes P Kt to Q B 3rd		
e move usually adopted here is 5. B	1f 18. P takes P, then 19. B takes I takes B, 20. R to K 4th, &c.	
e move usually adopted here is 5. B. Kt 5th, when the continuation is		
Kt to K 2nd, Castles; 7. P to K 5th,	19. P to K B 5th	Kt to K 4th
Q 4th, and Black has a safe game.	20. R to K 4th	P to Q B 4t
B to K3rd B to Q Kt 5th	21. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4
Q to B 2nd Q to K 2nd	Why not 21. B	takes P &c.
B to Q 5th P to Q 3rd		
Kt to K 2nd B to Q 2nd	22. B takes Kt	P takes B
Castles (KR) Btakes Kt	23. R takes P (ch)	K to R 2nd
P takes B Castles (KR)	24. Kt to Kt 3rd	R to KKt s
B to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd	25. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q Kt 3
B to R 4th P to K Kt 4th	26. P to K B 6th.	
t	An unanswerable coup.	

and White mated by force in three moves.

Our problem this week gained the fourth prize in a tournament organised by the *Leeds Mercury*. The composer, Miss Beechey, has commenced a series of chess articles in the *Register*, a weekly paper published at Matlock-Bath, Derbyshire.

at Matlock-Bath, Derbyshire.

Our notice of a match played between the Peckham Liberal Club and the Nelson Club of Greenwich was crowded out last week. It was won by Peckham with a score of seven games to six. On the 20th inst. a match between the Railway Clearing-house amateurs and the Endeavour of Brixton resulted in favour of the latter by four games to three, and one drawn; and on the same date the Athenseum, Camdon Town, defeated the Kentish Town Club with a score of ten to four.

The winners in the seven sections of the City Club tournament are—Messrs. B. G. Laws, E. P. Griffiths, H. S. Leonard, G. A. Hooke, J. Gladwell, C. J. Woon, and the Rev. J. J. Scargill. Five of the seven prizes feld to the fourth class, but forty-one of the seventy competitors were so rated Mr. Blackburne has returned to London, and on Wednesday last played

Mr. Blackburne has returned to London, and on Wednesday last played eight members of the Endeavour Club at Brixton without seeing the boards and pieces. Mr. Lord, of the City Club, acted as teller, and the result of the play was that Mr. Blackburne won four games and drew four. The champion was opposed by an exceptionally good team, the Endeavour being now classed among the strongest of the suburban chess associations. Anyone desirous of joining this club will be furnished with the necessary particulars on applying to the honorary secretary, Mr. Thatcher, 43, Vassall-road, Brixton.

The annual match between the chess clubs of Liverpool and Manchester was played on the 9th inst. There were 15 competitors a side, and 22 games were played, of which Liverpool won 15, Manchester 6, and the other was drawn. The matches between these great Northern cities were inaugurated in 1855, since which year 23 have been contested, with the following result:—

Liverpool won 13 matches 147 games.

Manchester ,, 6 ,, 127 ., showing a majority for Liverpool of 7 matches and 21 games.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 13, 1878), with a codicil (dated July 19, 1879), of the Right Hon. St. George Henry, Earl of Lonsdale, late of Lowther Castle, Westmorland, of Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland, and of Nos. 14 and 15, Carlton House-terrace, who died on Feb. 8 last, at No. 50, Bryanston-street, was proved on the 19th inst. by the Right Hon. James Lowther, P.C., M.P., one of the executors; Mr. William Stewart Stirling Crawfurd, the other executor, having power reserved to him to prove hereafter, should he elect to do so. The value of the personal estate amounts to upwards of £234,000. The testator directs such jewels as his trustees may think proper to be delivered to his wife, the Right Hon. Constance Gladys, Countess of Lonsdale, for her use during life; and he makes specific bequests of watches and jewellery to his brother, the Hon. Charles Edwin Lowther; his sister, Lady Sybil Emily Lowther, the Countess of Bective, and Lady Olivia Taylour; the remainder of his jewellery, racing-cups, plate, pictures, household furniture and effects, to be either sold or to be made heirlooms to go with the settled family estates, at the discretion of his executors. To his secretary, Captain Fitz-Sanders, he bequeaths £1000; and the residue of his personal estate he gives to the person who shall succeed him as Earl of Lonsdale. All his freehold and leasehold hereditaments he devises upon the same trusts as the settled Lonsdale estates. Lonsdale estates.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1871) of the Right Hon. Anne Margaret, Countess of Rosebery, late of No. 139, Piccadilly, who died on Aug. 19 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by the Hon. Bouverie Francis Primrose, the value of the personal estate being over £6600. The testatrix leaves legacies to relatives, friends, and servants, and the residue of her property between her step-son, the said Hon. Bouverie Francis Primrose, and her sister, Lady Waterpark.

The will (dated Feb. 1, 1873), with a codicil (dated June 27)

and her sister, Lady Waterpark.

The will (dated Feb. 1, 1873), with a codicil (dated June 27 following), of Miss Ann Prater, late of No. 14, Portland-place, who died on Oct. 30 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Prater, the brother, and Major-General Christopher Palmer Rigby, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £55,000. The testatrix leaves £4000, upon trust, for her sister, Mrs. Louisa Lock, for life, and then for her daughter, Mrs. Louisa Andrews; £12,000, upon trust, for the wife and children of her brother Charles; £12,000, upon trust, for the children of her brother Thomas; £15,000 upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of her niece, Mrs. Matilda Rigby; she also gives her said niece her freehold residence, No. 14, Portland-place, with the furniture and effects; and legacies to her executors, her brother Charles, and to servants. The residue of her property she gives to her said niece.

The Irish probate, granted at Dublin, on Oct. 26 last, of the will (dated July 25, 1881), with a codicil (dated June 13, 1882), of the Hon. Charles James Trench, barrister-at-law, late of No. 82, Merrion-square, Dublin, who died on Aug. 31 last, to the Hon. Cosby Godolphin Trench and Colonel Frederic Chenevix Trench, the executors, was scaled in London on the 1st inst., the aggregate personal estate in England and Ireland being of the value of over £50,000. The testator bequeaths £5000 to his niece, Harriette Mary Trench; £500 each to the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook, and the Convalescent Home near Stillorgan Station; £100 to the Molyneux Asylum for the Blind, Dublin; £100 to be expended by his executors among the poor of Woodlawn, Breckna, and Sopwell; £500 to assist the endowment of the benefice of Clonsast, King's County; and other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his two sisters, Frances Mary Trench and Harriett Rose Whalley.

The will (dated April 10, 1882) of Rear-Admiral Sir William

The will (dated April 10, 1882) of Rear-Admiral Sir William John Cavendish Clifford, Bart., late of Westfield House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, who died on April 11 last, at Bournemouth, was proved on the 19th inst. by Miss Augusta Caroline Susan Clifford, the sister, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £36,000. The testator leaves all his property to his residue form. said sister.

The will (dated Nov. 21, 1879), with a codicil (dated May 19, 1882), of Mrs. Mary Ann Adderley, late of No. 21, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 1st inst. by Augustus John Adderley and Edward Adderley, the sons, and George David Harris, three of the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £13,000. Subject to legacies to her late husband's niece and to her brother, the testatrix leaves all her real and personal estate, upon trust, for her eight children, in equal shares.

The will (dated Nov. 2, 1880) of Sir Francis Robert Sherlock

cstate, upon trust, for her eight children, in equal shares.

The will (dated Nov. 2, 1880) of Sir Francis Robert Sherlock Lambert Gooch, Bart., late of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, who died on Aug. 13 last, was proved on the 18th inst. by Valentine Webb Holmes, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £11,000. Subject to the payment of his funeral and testamentary expenses and debts, the testator leaves all his real and personal estate to Anne Elizabeth Shippey: He desires that his funeral shall be conducted in an unostentatious manner, that his body may be interred in the ground, and that no stone may be placed over it.

Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., presided on the 21st at the Yorkshire Poor - Law Conference, at Halifax, which was attended by delegates from the Unions of the county. He referred to the existing state of the Poor Law, and observed that what we now wanted was to bring into harmony the boundaries of unions and parishes with those of counties.

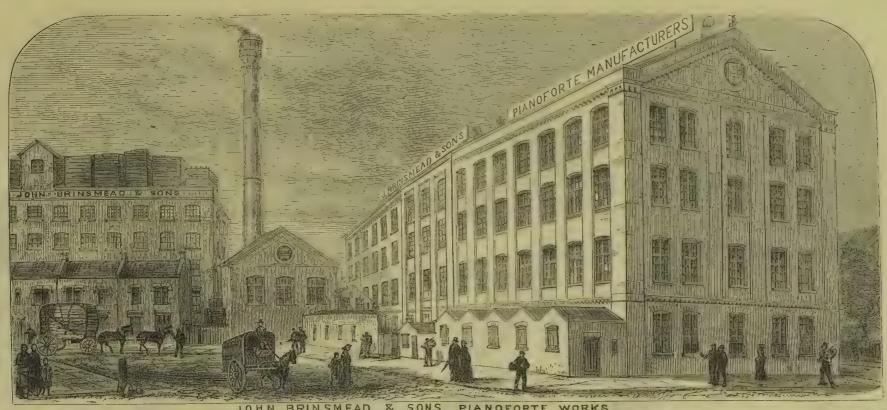
The court martial of Commender H. W. D.

The court-martial on Commander F. W. Burgoyne Maxwell Heron, of her Majesty's ship Clyde, concluded on the 21st inst., when the Court found that eleven out of the fourteen charges were proved, and adjudged Commander Maxwell Heron to be dismissed the service. Peculation and jobbery provided in the fluoreigh management of the chip jobbery prevailed in the financial management of the ship, and the accounts were loosely kept.

Mrs. Howard Vincent, on the 21st inst., presented certificates, signed by the Prince and Princes of Wales, to the successful competitors who recently exhibited their productions at the industrial exhibition promoted by the officers and men of the Metropolitan Police in aid of the funds of the Relice Orphange. Amount the precipients were Inspector Police Orphanage. Among the recipients were Inspector Denning, of the House of Commons, a first-class for fret-work, Inspectors Smith, Steed, Husted, and Moser; constables Parker, Palmer, Goodgame, Rushan, Blatchley, and others.

Parker, Palmer, Goodgame, Rushan, Blatchley, and others.

A special Christmas Eve concert, including part of "The Messiah," was given at the usual low rates of admission at the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell-road, last Saturday evening, by the Popular Ballad Concert Committee, in which Madame Rose Hersee, Miss Hilda Wilson, Mr. Abercrombie, and others took part. The choruses were sung by the Popular Choral Society, a choir of working people drawn from the singing classes trained by Mr. W. H. Thomas for the committee at Clerkenwell. On Boxing Night a concert of a different type, and suitable for the people's holiday, was arranged, at which Madame Leibhart, Mdlle. Olga de Morini, and Mr. Howard Paul appeared, the latter giving impersonations in costume. Both concerts were under the direction of Mr. Clement Hoey, an active working member of the committee. an active working member of the committee.



JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS PIANOFORTE WORKS



GENERAL VIEW OF MESSRS. JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' PIANOFORTE FACTORIES, KENTISH TOWN.



SHAKSPEARE IN SILHOUETTE.

### THE SQUIRE'S PEW.

What holy aspirations here
Have scaled the solemn Sabbath air!
What sighs for faith and aidance dear To Him who taught the power of prayer!
What's holy ground? the wise have said;
I answer, holier spots are few
Than this I now in tancy tread,
The square that floors the Squire's Pew.

Through many a century here have come The generations of a race, Of whom the very names of some With glory still renown this place; Their time-worn monuments around Il of their deeds and titles who, As boys and men, were ever found Devout within the Squire's Pew.

Here came the child to lisp with awe The hymn learned at his mother's knee, The hymn carned at ms nother's knee The girl - the maiden here who saw Beside her him, her lord to be; Here love and she in each blessed hymn, To sense and soul, to him were true; Till came the time when eyes were dim, As, bride, she passed the Squire's Pew.

Yet, think not here that joy and peace Alone have breathed their prayerful breath; Here care has cried for sweet release, From anguish in the calm of death; And sobs of sin and sorrow fast Have mouned from mortals not a few Of those who here, from first to last, Have worshipped in the Squire's Pew.

But in the hearts that worship here No sin or sorrow may we trace! May peace, to all, the hours endear They breathe within this sacred place! May calm and blessed thoughts be theirs, And fath as strong and love as true And find the state of the As ever rose to Heaven in prayers
And psalms from out that quire's Pew.
W. C. Bennett.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Among recent publications by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. we notice an interesting composition by Dr. F. E. Gladstone, entitled "Philippi," a sacred cantata or Church oratorio, which contains some scholarly writing. From the same firm we have original compositions for the organ by Gustav Merkel; and a book of soft voluntaries, also for the organ, by G. Calkin, which will be found useful.

Rip Van Winkle " (Chappell and Co.). The success of M. Planquette's romantic comic opera at the Comedy Theatre having been recently noticed, it is only necessary now to record its publication by the eminent Bond-street firm, in handy and cheap editions—in vocal score, with pianoforte accompaniment, and for the pianoforte alone. The same firm has just brought out, in similar form, Messrs.Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe," the comic opera recently produced with such success at the Savoy Theatre.

Messrs. Forsyth Brothers have published some effective Messrs. Forsyth Brothers have published some effective planoforte pieces, by Edward Hecht, in which old and modern dance rhythms are well embodied. They are a "Hornpipe," a "Valse Caprice," and "Moresque," each having its distinctive character. "December and May" is the title of a pleasing sketch for the planoforte, by Cotsford Dick; another graceful planoforte piece by whom is a "caprice" entitled "Chant du Matin." From Messrs. Forsyth we have also "Very wrong," a characteristic ballad by A. Whitley, a song by the same, entitled "The Road to Market," by A. Whitley; and "Old Chums," by the same.

The "Allegro" and March from Handel's opera "Scipio," and the March from Wagner's "Tunnhauser" have been very

and the March from Wagner's "Tannhauser" have been very effectively transcribed for the pianoforte by Mr. W. S. Rockstro, each piece containing some effective elaborations and

embroideries.

From Messrs. W. Czerny and Co. we have some pleusing two-part songs by various composers; "The Holy Night in Bethlehem," part-song for two voices, with pianoforte or organ accompaniment, by E. Lassen; "The Angel of Bethlehem," a vocal solo, by the same composer; two graceful pianoforte pieces, "Dreaming Flowers," by Gustav Lange, and "Tais-Toi, Pauvro Cœur," Reverie by Ignace Mihály; also a song by J. H. Gordon, "The Bridegroom and his Bride," which has the merit of not being common-place.

"Never Forgotten," by Ciro Pinsuti, and "When the house is still," by J. Blumenthal, are songs of much pathos and refinement, published by Messrs. Keppel and Co.

and refinement, published by Messrs. Keppel and Co.

From the house of Messrs. Patey and Willis we have received some recent publications, vocal and instrumental, which deserve mention. The "Excerpts" from the Pianoforte Works of the Great Masters, by Walter Mucfarren, will forte Works of the Great Masters, by Watter Macharren, which is a great boon to the student, as they are carefully fingered. "Three Rondos for Pianoforte," by G. Merkel, are easy and effective. The songs from the same firm are mostly above average merit, notably "In a Boat at Sea," by J. F. Barnett; "Two Little Children," by A. H. Behrend; and "The Golden Thread," by C. Gounod.

"Out of Town," by Walter Maynard, is the title of a set of humorous part-songs published by Duncan Davison and Co. There are eight pieces (for mixed voices) which may be sung with or without accompaniment. They are both written and adapted by Mr. Maynard, who has availed himself of the thoughts of various composers, and has produced a set of

thoughts of various composers, and has produced a set of lively and entertaining songs.

"The Blue Peter," by Mr. J. L. Hatton—published by Edwin Ashdown—is a capital nautical song in the good old English style, with a striking inclody of strongly-marked rhythm. The same publisher has also issued some pianoforte pieces well calculated for drawing-room use. "Neues Blumenlied" and "Ein tag in der Schweiz," by Gustav Lang, are showy and brilliant without being exceptionally difficult. "Enid" (reverie), by W. Macfarren; "Marche Hérofque," by M. Watson; "Dreams of Youth," by A. Loeschhorn; "The Chase" (hunting song), by O. Cramer; "A Spring Flower," "Sweet Dreams," and "In Shady Vale," by C. Pathe; and "I Pifferari," by Sydney Smith (this last for two performers), are all pleasing pieces, showy without being very difficult.

Mr. Charles Cecil Trevor, one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Board of Trade, has been made a C.B.

The members of the Holderness Hunt will hold a ball at Beverley on Wednerday, Jan. 31. The Bigester hunt ball will take place the same day, not on Feb. 1, as announced.

### MEMOIRS OF THE LAST CENTURY.

Bookmaking is an art which is not held in very high esteem. one would say, but there are specimens of it, such as Social Life in the Reign of Queen Ame: by John Ashton (Chatto and Windus), which prove that it cannot be practised without great labour and research sometimes on the part of the bookgreat labour and research sometimes on the part of the book-maker and no little pleasure and profit sometimes on the part of the reader. It is almost a pity that the compiler, on the present occasion, has thought proper to give his reasons, in a preface, for undertaking the task he has accom-plished, and to set forth his opinion concerning the construction of no matter what history, unless it be con-temporary; for there are many persons to whom both his reasons and his opinion, in the form in which he has stated them, will appear altogether pussifications, and cause his them, will appear altogether unsatisfactory, and cause his two volumes to be opened under the influence of a suspicion which, though it is not entirely, and indeed very slightly, justified by his performance of his task, is calculated to interfere with the full enjoyment and the full instruction to interfere with the full enjoyment and the full instruction to be derived from his exceedingly entertaining and undoubtedly useful book. The compilation, upon which infinite pains must have been bestowed, abounds with interesting information, and the pages are liberally provided with very curious, striking, apt, and convenient illustrations. There is, moreover, an index, which, though by no means a model of perfection, is decidedly better than none at all. On the whole, then, it may be admitted cheerfully that the compiler presents his readers with a more comprehensive, more compact, more varied, more speaking, more real, more amusing picture of English social life, as it was in the reign of Queen Anne, than is to be found in any other single work hitherto Anne, than is to be found in any other single work hitherto published. But when the compiler mentions as the chief reason for his publication that "from the time of Dean Swift downwards to our own days, many political histories of the Reign of Queen Anne have been written, but its social life we have been left to gather mainly from the efforts of novelists, have been left to gather mainly from the efforts of novelists, who have been more or less conscientious, according to their knowledge, in placing it before us," there is a strong inclination to dissent from him. If he had said that there is scarcely any period of our past history more copiously depicted for us than the social life of Queen Anne's reign is consciously or unconsciously described to us by contemporaries of that most admittedly dead of dead queens, he would probably have commanded almost universal assent. And so he would, if he had added that, nevertheless, the whole picture was distributed piecemeal, as it were, through-And so he would, if he had added that, nevertheless, the whole picture was distributed piecement, as it were, throughout so many different canvases, that there was need of a cunning and diligent collector, like himself, to gather them together and make them into one. This, in fact, appears to have been the view he was ultimately obliged to adopt; for he remarks, regardless of self-contradiction, that "the almost total absence of domestic news in the newspapers has compelled me to draw largely on the essays and descriptive books of the time." And "domestic news," such as those "essays and descriptive books," written by contemporaries of Queen Anne, and open to readers of the present day, confessedly contain, must surely be regarded as having day, confessedly contain, must surely be regarded as having more than a little to do with "social life." Much learning, more than a little to do with "social life." Much learning, indeed, or much compiling seems to have driven the compiler not mad, of course, but queer, so that he expresses himself now and then in a most amusingly puzzle-headed fashion. He tells us, for instance, at the very second page of the first volume that "the Queen herself had been more than once a mother," and drily remarks in a footnote "seventeen times, in fact." That is, certainly, "more than once;" but it is a very droll, roundabout way of announcing a prolific maternity.

The memoirs of Royal personages, and the anecdotal history

The memoirs of Royal personages, and the ancedotal history of the English Court, grow rank in the field of literature; but The Royal Dukes and Princesses of the Family of George III.: by Percy Fitzgerald (Tinsley Brothers) is a good specimen of this kind. Two very large volumes, intended as a supplement to the author's or compiler's "Life of George IV.," have been filled with a minute account of the Royal George's "less known brothers and sistors and other montheys of the family." been filled with a minute account of the Royal George's "less known brothers and sisters and other members of the family"; no doubt well suited to the taste and capacity of the most numerous but perhaps the least cultivated and enlightened class of fairly intelligent readers. As regards the seandals, it is only just to remark that the author has touched but lightly upon them, whether because that part of his subject has already been worn quite threadbare, or because he would not pander to morbid curiosity. Mr. Fitzgerald has had access to hitherto unpublished documents, into which he has dipped at his discretion, "besides gathering together all the published materials had up from innumerable volumes, many scarce or often unknown, into a regular form." His purpose, it appears, was to offer "a picture of Court life that is not to be found elsewhere, and which will, on the whole, raise the Royal family in public estimation;" and he will be considered, most probably, to have effected his purpose more than indifferently well, though it may be a question whether the Royal family at the present day needs to be raised in public estimation, and whether the well-wishers of that family would not do wisely to leave its immediate antecessors to forgetfulness. However, it must be allowed that the author or compiler has dear wondows in the wey of transformation, although it is still known brothers and sisters and other members of the family However, it must be allowed that the author or compiler has However, it must be allowed that the author or compiler has done wonders in the way of transformation, although it is still possible to recognise in his sketch of the Duke of York, for instance, the "grand buveur," and all the rest of it, described by Mirabeau, who, of course, exaggerated, and the commander-in-chief who was supposed to distribute the patronage of the army by the fair but frail hands of the extortionate Mist. Clarke, and whose claims upon the memory and gratitude of posterity were believed to be derived, notwithstanding "the column" hard by Pall-mall, from the accuracy and grace with which he delivered the famous but intricate and mcomprehensible toast of "Cardinal Puff." The ladies of the Georgian Royal Family, though scandal may have been spoken against poor Chaen Careline, and though these part beautiful against poor Queen Caroline, and though there may have been spoken against poor Queen Caroline, and though there may have been an unpopular Duchess here and there, have left a reputation, if any at all, of general respectability and amiability, and the Princess Charlotte has been almost defied, so that the author or compiler will be compared to the compare Charlotte has been almost deified, so that the author or compiler will, so far as they are concerned, have his readers in complete sympathy with him. And now there remains nothing to do but to state the arrangement which has been adopted in the composition of the work. There are ten books"; the first is occupied with a slight sketch of "The King and his family circle," including Mrs. Delany and Miss Burney; the second revives the stale old stories of Caroline Matilda and Struensee, of Mrs. Ryves and her hypothetical Royal descent through the Duke of Cumberland, and of the Duke of Gloucester's marriage with Horace Walpole's illegitimate relative "the Waldegrave"; the third deals with the "princesses" of George III.'s family; the fourth contains some account of "the Brunswicks"; the lifth recalls once more the bright hopes and early decease of the promising Princess Charlotte; the sixth is taken up with a few interesting facts and anecdotes relating to the with a few interesting facts and anecdotes relating to the comparatively little-known Duke of Sussex; the seventh comparatively little-known Place of Educatively Presents a picture of the uncdifying life and the edifying end of the Duke of York; the eighth sets forth some curious

details, not generally known, in the career of the Duke of

Kent; the ninth is calculated to correct, to some extent, the generally received impression of the unpopular Duke of Cumberland; and the tenth includes among its contents brief accounts of the Duke of Gloucester, commonly called "Silly Billy," and of the late Duke of Cambridge, who will be remembered as the perpetual president at public dinners in aid of praiseworthy objects. The author of these two volumes does not take pains to be accurate, or to bestow much care upon mere style. It is not surprising, therefore, to read that (vol. i., p. 16) the celebrated Lady Sarah Lennox married, according to his authority, "Mr. Napier, brother (sic) of the well-known (sic) soldier, Sir Charles." She is commonly understood to have been the mother, not the sister-in-law, of the distinguished, not "well-known," soldier and General, Sir Charles, and of the distinguished soldier and historian, Sir William; else that noble pair of brothers must have lived much longer than their monuments represent them to have lived. Perhaps the printer, and not the author, is enerally received impression of the unpopular Duke of Cumto have lived. Perhaps the printer, and not the author, is responsible for the masculine gender which is ascribed (vol. ii., p. 286) to the French word "bête," as the same mistake is conp. 286) to the French word "bete," as the same mistake is constantly occurring in print; but it must be the author who has to answer for a number of confused constructions, of which the following is a fair specimen (vol. i., p. 331):—"In The Age and The Satirist were to be read the most dreadful calumnies of the Duke and his friends, who was driven to bring him before the Courts of Law." This is a complete sentence; between two full stops; and, though it can be rendered intelligible by re-perusal of the preceding sentence, such writing is very sinshod. Blemishes of this kind, howsuch writing is very slipshod. Blemishes of this kind, how-ever, do not offend a certain large class of readers, and interfere but little, if at all, with the intrinsic interest of the

### "PUZZLED."

Arithmetical difficulties—it may be in computing the lega minimum of his long arrears of rent, a portion of which the tenant is still required to pay for himself, in order to get the larger part of them cleared off, under the Act of last Session. by a grant of public money—beset the mind of this Irish farmer, whom Mr. Erskine Nicol has portrayed, with humorous truthulmess and perception of character, in the picture engraved for our Extra Supplement this week. Pat is evidently "puzzled"; and the newspaper correspondence that filled many columns in August and September, from Irish landowners, agents, and lawyers who would have to deal practically with the intended pecuniary settlement of existing claims, showed that many accountants and men of business, far more skilful in that line, were equally at a loss to solve the problem of "the hanging gale," previously to meeting expected applications in the Land Court. Our readers on this side of St. George's Channel will have long since become so weary of every branch of the vexatious Irish Land Question, that we shall not think of inflicting upon them an explanation of the supposed legislative defect which seems to have left some uncertainty with reference to the date whence the "backwardation" (a Stock Exchange term) was to have been reckoned for the purpose of complying with the prescribed conditions of relief under the linal Arrears Act. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy, as a matter of course, declare that the wrongs of Ireland have by no means been yet redressed; nor would any of those Land League gentlemen be satisfied if the Government undertook to pay every Irish farmer's rent for the next ten years, and to give him a large sum, out of the Imperial Exchequer, for abstaining from acts of violence and ourage during that period. It is not likely, however, that cither the Land Commissioners in that country, who are intrusted with the administration of the new law, or the Parliament of the United Kingdom, which has at length determined upon political finality with regard to their chosen leaders.

## THE WINTER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

The following is a complete list of the dates fixed by the Judges for holding the winter assizes, at which both civil and criminal business will be taken:—

and criminal business will be taken:—

North Wales Cheuit (Lord Chief Justice Coleridge).—Welshpool, Saturoay, Jan. 13; Doigely, Wednesday, Jan. 14; Carnaryon, Saturday, Jan. 20; Deaumart, Wednesday, Jan. 24; Ruthin, Friday, Jan. 26; Mold, Tugeslay, Jan. 30; Chester, Friday, Jan. 24; Ruthin, Friday, Jan. 26; Mold, Tugeslay, Jan. 30; Chester, Friday, Jan. 24; Ruthin, Friday, Jan. 26; Mold, Jan. 19; Cardig in, Monday, Jan. 22; Carmathen, Wednesday, Jan. 21; Brecon, Saturday, Jan. 27; Persteigu, Wednesday, Jan. 31; Chester, Friday, Feb. 2; Calviff, Friday, Feb. 9.

Westers Chemit (Lord Justice Baggallay and Mr. Justice Grove).— Devizes, Thussady, Jan. 11; Winchester, Monday, Jan. 15; Dorchester, Saturday, Jan. 20; Exeter, Tuesday, Jan. 23; Boumin, Monday, Jan. 22; Taunton, Thursday, Leb. 1; Bistol, Tuesday, Feb. 5.

Midland Greint (Lord Justice Cotton and Mr. Justice Cave).—Aylesbury, Molland Greint (Lord Justice Cotton and Mr. Justice Cave).—Aylesbury, Jan. 11; Bedford, Monday, Jan. 16; Northampton, Thursday, Jan. 11; Bedford, Monday, Jan. 16; Northampton, Thursday, Jan. 27; Nottingham, Thursday, Feb. 1; Derby, Wednesday, Feb. 7; Wirrwick, Monday, Feb. 11.

North-Eastern Circuit (Mr. Justice Newman and Mr. Justice Day).—Newcastle, Thursday, Jan. 18; York, Thursday, Jan. 25; Leeks, Jan. 31.

South-Plastern Circuit (Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Mathew).—Seath-Plastern Circuit (Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Mathews, Jan. 25; Leeks, Jan. 31.

South-Plastern Circuit (Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Mathews, Jan. 26; Leeks, Jan. 31.

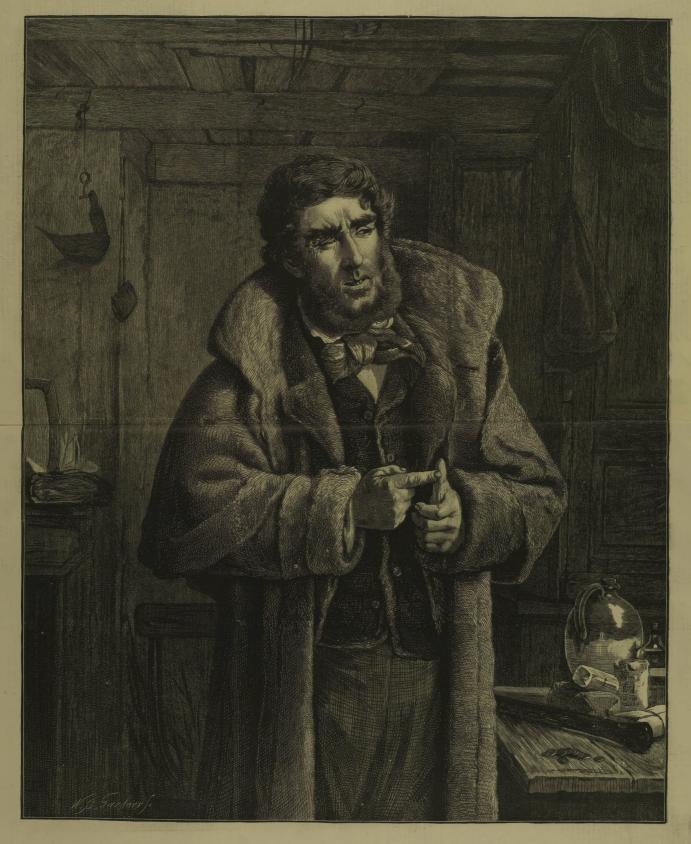
South-Plastern Circuit (Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Mathews, Jan. 26; Leeks, Jan. 31.

South-Plastern Circuit (Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justi

Cambridge, Wednesday, Jan. 34, Potates, Priday, Feb. 9.
Oxford Circuit (Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice North).—Reading, Oxford Circuit (Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice North).—Reading, Thursday, Jan. 11; Oxford, Monday, Jan. 15; Worcester, Thursday, Feb. 3; Jan. 18; Stafford, Wednesday, Jan. 24; Shrewsbury, Saturday, Feb. 3; Heref rd, Wednesday, Feb. 7; Monmouth, Friday, Feb. 9; Gloucester, Therefore, Rechard (Mr. Justice Watkin Williams and Mr. Justice Kay).—Northern Circuit (Mr. Justice Watkin Williams and Mr. Justice Kay).—Appleby. Thursday, Jan. 11; Carlisse, Monday, Jan. 15; Lancaster, Appleby. Thursday, Jan. 16; Manchester, Saturday, Jan. 20; Liverpool, Thursday, Thursday, Jan. 16; Manchester, Saturday, Jan. 20; Liverpool, Thursday, Thursday, Jan. 16; Manchester, Saturday, Jan. 20; Liverpool, Thursday, Thursday, Jan. 16; Manchester, Saturday, Jan. 20; Liverpool, Thursday, The Comp.

Feb. 1.
The Surrey Assizes (Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Manisty. - The commission wid be opened at Kangston on Monday, Feb. 5, and business will be proceeded with the same day.

The Earl of Feversham has been elected president of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society for the ensuing year.



PUZZLED.

### WORKERS AND DREAMERS.

WORKERS AND DREAMERS.

An Englishman rejoices in the belief that he is practical and business-like. He loves to walk along a plain read tree from tangles and brambles, and is as much in dread of losing the way as he is of losing money. He is apt to question the assertion of Lessing, that a straight line is not necessarily the shortest, and in morals, in polities, in commerce, he asks for immediate results rather than for remote advantages. When Dr. Johnson struck his stick upon the ground, saying, "Sir, a man knows his will is free, and there's an end on't," his action and assertion were characteristically English. The average Englishman loves facts better than thoughts, and has no sympathy with the statement of Hegel that every great work is done through the might of an idea. We admire the works and forget the ideas that suggested them; and looking abroad in the world one sees how the genius for what is practical has spread the nane and fance of England far beyond the limits of civilisation. As colonists, as travellers, as engineers, as merchant-princes, as rulers over alien peoples, as men of peace, and, if needs he, as men of war, our power is acknowledged even by those who like it least. The faculty of organisation, the business-like mastery of details, the power of working with one's might and producing tangible results, the instinct, or, as some may call it, the pig-headedness, which blinds a man to obstacles and enables him to see only the goal of his ambition—these are the virtues, often closely allied to faults, which are said to have produced the greatness of England.

This, however, is but one aspect of the national character. If we make steam-engines and ironclads for Europe, and are the merchant carriers of the globe, we are not and never have been the nation of shopkeepers which the first Napoleon contemptuously styled us. In the kingdom of the imagination, also, our rule is world-wide. If we influence the markets of the Continent, we can also sway munkind by the kingly exercise of genius. In Engl

Stand the feeling which prompted him, after repeating Gray's Flegy the day before the attack, to say to some officers—"Now, gentlemen, I would rather be the author of that poem than take Quebec."

Poets, in the world's judgment, are all dreamers; but their dreams are divine. Neither are they unsubstantial, like the incoherent fancies that fill the mind in sleep; but they give us "life and food," gifts not always at the disposal of the unimaginative worker. To be sure, we cannot live wholly on the food provided by the poetical dreamer. Men and women must dine daily. Neither a Goethe nor a Tennyson can satisfy a hungry man. Angels' food is exquisite in its way, but there are moments when we prefer a mutton chan; nectar may be a hungry man. Angels' food is exquisite in its way, but there are moments when we prefer a mutton chop; nectar may be the drink for gods, but mortal men, such is the weakness of human nature, prefer claret or champagne. Even poets will sometimes, and in certain moods; like a cigar better than a sonnet, and philosophers in love—and such in the world's history there have been—will say with Romeo—

history there have been—will say with Romeo—

Hang up philosophy!
Unless philosophy can make a Juliet.

With shame, too, must it be confessed that the greatest poet or dreamer the world ever saw may be allowed, like love at the advent of poverty, to fly out of the window when a dressmaker or tailor enters at the door. There are times—let us make the confession with all humility—when a warmingpan is more acceptable than a tragedy, and a cup of tea more refreshing than a Waverley novel.

The dreamer's power moves us indirectly, perhaps unconsciously. Words, like seeds, possess a marvellous vitality, and thoughts are no longer sapless when they find their proper soil and create a new life in the individual or in the State. So true it is that

The wheat three thousand years interred Snall yet its harvest bear.

Shall yet its harvest bear.

Many a harvest of wise and happy thoughts has been reaped long ages after the death of the thinker. Thus it happens that the dreamer in his study is often of more lasting account in the world than the active politician, and the most brilliant of orators may have less power to touch a nation's heart than the unknown singer of a song. Power, it has been truly said, "belongs only to the workers," but the work need not be visible. It may be unseen and unheeded until its influence is felt. "Mr. Wordsworth," said one of his rusticneighbours, "is always booing about;" and as he never appeared to be doing anything, he was probably regarded as an idle man. Yet we anything, he was probably regarded as an idle man. Yet we know that he was working all the time to as much purpose as any man in England, and in those lonely rambles among the

Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays.

To sum up the argument of this paper in a sentence or two. Do not let us fall into the common mistake of supposing that all wise and benevolent work must be exercised in one direction. Honour to the men and women, for they are indeed worthy of it, who follow in the steps of Lord Shaftesbury and Miss Nightingale, of the late Father Lowther and of Miss Octavia Hill. They have lived the truest of lives because the least selfish; they have worked with their might nobly, persistently, courageously, and in after years their actions, can we doubt it, will "smell sweet and blossom in their dust." All good work is self-sacrificing work; but our plea is that the student, the artist, the poet, the man whose days are spent in thought, the woman whose special gift is to fill her home with sunshine, may be each working for as good an end as the active philanthropist, and with a motive as disinterested. May be, we say, since it is obvious that everything depends on the motive that prompts the labour. Do not let us fall into the common mistake of supposing the motive that prompts the labour.

Mr. David Benning Munro, M.A., Vice-Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, has been elected Provost in the place of the late Dr. Hawkins. Mr. Monro was formerly scholar of Balliol. He was afterwards elected to a followship at Oriel, and was appointed Vice-Provost in 1874.

A KNELL AND A PEAL.

Farewell to the worst of Decembers! Past, present, and future are dark; Amid the bare handful of embers Is lingering barely a spark

The lattice with hail is bespattered, The breath on the window is ice; The supper, unpaid for, is scattered O'er table and floor by the mice.

'Tis near upon twelve, from the steeple Anon will the midnight be tolled.—
A useful arrangement for people
Whose watches, like mine, have been sold.

A daughter of nobles, my mother Is weeping in Hades for me; She loved me, and hated my brother, And now what am I? What is he?

I scribble my startling romances, But paper and labour are lost, For publishers shun my advances— I cannot advance them the cost.

But he is a king in his county, Has married the lady 1 loved; I fed for a time on his bounty, And then from his table was shoved.

So now I am down, but to-morrow 'Tis he who may fall to the ground; Shall I be expected to sorrow Were he to be buried? or drowned?

He sailed for the stormy Ægean,
I heard of the wreck of a yacht,
I dreamed it was his, and a Pæan
Went up for my Earldom; why not?

A peal from the belfry replying Moved murderous envy to tears, A knell for the evil year dying, A peal for the happier years

A knell for the bitter comparation of the aimless endeavour; but then A peal for the joyful regaining Of fame by the sword, or the pen.

R. W. Essinoton.

### THE LATE SIR A. ALISON, BART

When a man who has attained a distinguished position in the world undertakes to tell the story of his life and to give an estimate of his contemporaries, the narrative is sure to attract public attention. Some Account of My Life and Writings, an Autobiography by the late Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., edited by his daughter-in-law, Lady Alison, in two volumes (Messrs. Blackwood and Sons), will be read, it is to be feared, with more curiosity and pleasure than the author's ponderous "History of Europe," his "Life of Marlborough," or his "Principles of Population." People like gossip, and there is gossip here; but it is fair to add that there is no scandal and no bitterness. The stars in their courses fought in favour of Sir Archibald, but, at the same time, justice must be done to When a man who has attained a distinguished position in Sir Archibald, but, at the same time, justice must be done to his heroic resolution and unconquerable energy. The account of his early manhood shows the stuff that was in him. If of his early manhood shows the stuff that was in him. If the youth's assurance was great, so also was his determination. At sixteen he studied political economy, and discovered that Dugald Stewart had not got to the bottom of the subject. A year later he filled four large quarto volumes of manuscript with a refutation of Malthus. Already he had perused the principal classics of Greece and Itome, and was so fascinated with the study of mathematics, that he remembers "lying awake on many occasions a whole night in the enxious effort to solve a problem in conic sections, and rising in the morning, having made it out in the dark with my eyes shut, but without having slept a minute." Young Alison, one might suppose, was unpleasantly precocious, were it not that throughout early manhood he seems to have loved play as much as study, took prodigious walks, covering on Alison, one might suppose, was unpleasintly precededs, were it not that throughout early manhood he seems to have loved play as much as study, took prodigious walks, covering on one occasion thirty-five miles in nine hours, rode on horseback, and had such a passion for landscape drawing that his "collection of original sketches soon amounted to many thousands." "When I was a young man," he writes, "my friends said, 'Archy Alison is a clever young man, but he will never do anything; he does nothing but travel and dance'"; but pleasures of this kind were never allowed to interfere with the pursuits to which he had dedicated his life. Instability of purpose was not one of Alison's defects. He lived in an exciting period of history. He was in Paris in 1814, and witnessed the joyful reception of Wellington, whose greatest deed had yet to be accomplished; he was present at an inspection of the Old Guard of Napoleon at Fontainebleau; he visited Lord Byron at Venice, and confirms the current report of his discreditable and almost desperate dissipation. In Rome he made the acquaintance of Sir Humphry Davy and Canova, and finds it hard to say whether the English philosopher or the Italian artist was the more delightful; and in Edinburgh, then the centre of literary society and the first home of Alison's professional life as a barrister, he formed a friendly acquaintance with men whose names are now familiar throughout the English-speaking world. Among these he gives the palm as a talker to Wilson, better known as Christopher acquaintance with men whose names are now familiar throughout the English-speaking world. Among these he gives the palm as a talker to Wilson, better known as Christopher North, and even goes so far as to say he was greatly superior in originality to Sir Walter Scott; but he adds that his desultory habits prevented the success he might have attained, and that he lacked the good sense and steady perseverance which in Scott were combined with the fervour of the poetic temperament. Sir Archibald's portraits of men perseverance which in Scott were combined with the lervour of the poetic temperament. Sir Archibald's portraits of men famous in politics or literature are always interesting, but not always impurtial. As all the world knows, he detested Liberalism, and his enthusiasm in the opposite direction was too strong to admit a fair estimate of his Liberal opponents. Probably party warfare must of necessity involve party prejudices. It is impossible in a short notice to touch upon the many suggestive topics with which these pages are crowded. Whatever may be the final judgment passed upon the writer, every reader of this autobiography will give him credit for Whatever may be the final jndgment passed upon the writer, every reader of this autobiography will give him credit for conscientiousness, extensive knowledge and unwearied application. As Sheriff of Lanarkshire he occupied one of the most arduous public positions in Scotland. He had difficulties to contend against demanding courage and decision, and in action as well as in the expression of opinion there was no sign in Sir Archibald of doubt or hesitation. His life appears to have been as happy as it was active, and it is pleasant to read that on the day of his tuneral the road was lined for two miles and a half "with crowds of the poorest of the population, and all the mill-workers in the vicinity sacrificed half a day's earnings to come and pay a last tribute of respect to a day's carnings to come and pay a last tribute of respect to the old Tory Sheriff so well known to them for thirty-three

### "THIS ELIGIBLE SITE."

The shutters are up in the round thatched-roofed lodge, and the gate that once swung wide open constantly to admit visitors to the Great House is padiocked, and bears on its shabby front the disagreeable notice that trespassers must beware; while on the old oak is nailed a great board that announces the timber on the estate is for sale, and that "this cligible site" is to be disposed of for building purposes. It is not three months since the last owner of the place went through the gates in that carriage that only comes once for us all—not two months since the sale; yet the rust is on the hinges, a spider has spun his web across the latch; and on the paths, once so neatly kept, moss creeps, and last autumn's leaves lie thick; while the whole atmosphere, that appears brooding over the spot, is full of decay, and dump, and misery.

We can defy the hints to trespassers, and, entering once more the old familiar avenue, wander unchecked beneath the bare brown branches, that will so soon fall below the auctioneer's hammer. Here all is silence, save for the occasional chirp of a robin that does not break into its usual clear, bright winter song, but seems insensibly to share the sense of decadence and death that pervades the whole place.

We reach the house, turning its sightless blinded windows towards the west, and, standing on the doorstep where we were wont to receive, ere now, our heartiest welcome, we pause awhile, and, knowing surely we shall see the place no more, we gaze at the scene before us, and imprint the lovely picture on our memory's page.

Away to the east lies London, but of it there is no trace

awhile, and, knowing surely we shall see the place no more, we gaze at the scene before us, and imprint the lovely picture on our memory's page.

Away to the east lies London, but of it there is no trace this quiet winter day. Only just there, where we know it exists, the grey atmosphere seems a little heavier, a little greyer; and we think regretfully how, year after year, it stretches out its long arms like an octopus, gathering within its ruthless embrace all the old parks and pretty villages that were but just now apparently in the heart of the country. And now London is stretching out its arms just here, and heave the "cligible site"; and where we see at present a long line or graceful trees, their beautiful bare limbs plainly visible in their winter makedness, soon raw red villas will arise, or sham Queen Anne acodes, that are only bearable because they are less fracous than the ordinary stuccoed mansion dear to the retired tradesman's heart. Just here the gravel and have are cut up with the heavy waggons. The flower-beds, so gay only last summer, have the remains of their gaudy blossoms dead and dank with frost and rain still remaining in them, while in one sheltered spot vast clumps of Christmas roses are unfolding their delicate pink-veined white buds, that shall have no sheltering glass to keep their purity from the pittless weather, and shall hardly have time to open out before the scaffold poles are erected, and they are trampled into the ground under the workmen's feet. The fountain that used to throw up its glistening spray against a summer background of purple beech and white flowering syringa is broken, and the shattered Cupid lies on the grass among the just-flowering volets, looking singularly like a little lost baby, who has wandered in here and had himself down to die. The purple air that clings to the undergrowth in a winter wood does not stir; for evening is coming on, and there is no wind to move the quiet mist; and as we gaze at the view, it almost appears to us as if the ghosts of the p himself down to die. The purple air that elings to the undergrowth in a winter wood does not stir; for evening is coming on, and tacre is no wind to move the quiet mist; and as we gaze at the view, it almost appears to us as if the ghosts of the people who once had their habitation here were allowed to wander about the place until the last moment, striving vainly to protect it against the coming bondeverwement of the old regime. Yet, were this so, there were surely no worse punishment for the unhappy spirits; and for certain will they see their very name and abode entirely banished from the world. As long as places exist, there remains something tangible to connect us with the pust, and with those who were the makers of it; as long as the great elms stood like a serried rank of soldiers on each side the drive, we could not forget the charming face and lovely smile that were hers who died so young, so pure, so sweet, that we could but think of her as one of the angels, lent us for a while to teach us what the denizens of the other world must be like; for down here she used to ride with her father. And here we wandered in the sweet spring evenings, counting the primnoses, and eagerly discovering what work had been done on the earth by the sun and rain since the night before. Here, too, we stood to watch the bridal train that, before another year, was replaced by a funeral one; and among the shrubbery behind the house, we well remember waiting, because we could not face her parents' anguish when they returned home after leaving her alone in the churchyard.

The house and woods are full of such thoughts as these, thoughts of bright days of happiness, of persons once young and happy, that it is almost impossible to think of now save as old and broken with care; almost as impossible as it will be to realise, once the bricklayers are let loose here, the quiet and beauty that even now are to be found in every corner of the old park. The closely lapping-over oak fence, rich with many a lichen, and crept over in places b

A poll taken at Hull to decide whether the Public Libraries Act should be adopted in the borough has resulted in a majority against the movement of 1677.

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